

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

NEW SERIES No. 5588

晚六月初九月三十三號光

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

大洋三 地二十一月十九號光

Almanac

### CONTENTS.

- Births and Marriages.
- Leading Articles:
- Official Views on the Estimates.
- Against Sedition, Tumult and Disorder.
- A Happy Misfortune.
- The Stocks.
- Sidelights on Amoy and Swatow Customs' Affairs.
- The Governor's Attitude Towards Chinese Residents.
- The Council in Committee.
- Telegrams:
- A Shanghai Tragedy.
- Secretary Taft's Visit.
- Boxers Defeated.
- Taft at Shanghai.
- Mr. Taft's Reception.
- Mongolia.
- Meeting:
- Legislative Council.
- Legal Intelligences:
- Alleged Malicious Arrest.
- Question of Forged Chops.
- Police:
- The Adette's Trial.
- French Consul's Annamite Secretary Arrested.
- Singapore Bank-nots Defaced.
- Trespasser Retaliates.
- "Serious or Not Serious."
- An Illegal Postman.
- Kindness Repaid.
- Bottle Flinging in the Harbour.
- Four Farmers and a Rogue.
- Alleged Forgery of Cheque.
- Correspondence:
- The Hongkong Technical College.
- Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:
- Fire in the Harbour.
- A Practical Demonstration.
- The Coming of Mr. Taft.
- Canton-Tankow Railway.
- The Tung Wa Hospital.
- The Gymkhana.
- An Addition to the Bar.
- New Novel.
- Lord Li in Hongkong.
- Popular Concert.
- William Powell, Ltd.
- China Ponies for the South Pole.
- Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.
- The Precious Daughter.
- "Barikari."
- Commercial Claims against Chinese.
- Native Affairs.
- The Royal Hongkong Golf Club.
- Volunteer Corps Orders.
- Canton Day by Day.
- Wuchow Notes.
- Chinese Railways.
- A Great Army for China.
- China's Garrison.
- The Late Mr. S. Moutis.
- Local Self-Government Councils.
- Constitutional Government for China.
- The Missionary Question.
- China's Currency.
- The Shanghai Observatory.
- The Question of "Kowloon."
- More War Honours.
- Fire on a Japanese Collier.
- Wheat and Flour Production in Japan.
- From the Dead Letter Office.
- The Swatow Reformer's Case.
- Industrial Singapore.
- The Portuguese Consulate-General in Bangkok.
- Opium in Siam.
- New Shipping Combinations.
- Commercial:
- Raub Crushing.
- Weekly Share Reports.
- Yarn Market.
- Freight Market.
- Exchange.
- Local and General.

BIRKHS.  
On September 24, 1907, at Siao Kan, Hupéh, to the Rev. Wilson H. and Mrs. Geller (L.M. S.) a son (Eric Wilson).  
On September 10, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of G. GRAYRIGG of a daughter.  
On October 2, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. LOCKWOOD, Shanghai, a son.  
On October 3, 1907, at Chinkiang, the wife of CHAS. A. HOWARD, of a son.  
On October 3, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT R. EVERALL, Shanghai, a daughter.  
On Oct. 10, the wife of FRANK BROWNE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.  
On September 30, 1907, at Shanghai, FRANK DRAPER MULVEY to ETHEL MAY BLANCH.  
On September 30, 1907, at Shanghai, HEDLEY G. WHITE, eldest son of Captain White, Clyde Trust, Glasgow; to ANNIE, only daughter of the late JOHN PEACOCK, Esq., of Baldon, Yorks, England.

The Hongkong Telegraph  
MAIL SUPPLEMENT,  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

### OFFICIAL VIEWS ON THE ESTIMATES.

(5th October.)

Seldom does the ordinary high Government official exhibit so many facets of sparkling brilliancy, as when he feels impelled to enlighten the understanding of those whom the taxpayers have deemed worthy to act as their representatives at the Legislative Council. There is a wit and a jocosity about his remarks which enlivens the proceedings and forms a quaint antithesis to the solemn and serious arguments advanced by the elected members. Yesterday we dealt with the speeches delivered by Mr. Hewett, the appointed spokesman of the unofficial section, and Mr. Osborne, in the debate on the Estimates at the Legislative Council. While we were unable to accept the point of view adopted by the speakers in all cases it was impossible to ignore the increasing attention which is being given by the unpaid element to the interests of the community, and their manifest desire to assist the Government in arriving at a solution of the financial problems which are to be faced now by the Colony. It is not necessary, perhaps, to

dwell at any great length on the replies which were given by the officials whose departments were principally under review, although it is impossible to overlook the column of badinage and parrasage with which the Colonial Secretary sought to demolish the breastworks of his opponents. As might have been expected, Mr. May seized upon the metaphor employed by Mr. Hewett, of the "stand and deliver" attitude of the Imperial Government over the military contribution. Here was a subject which had been soundly flogged in the past, and as nobody was particularly interested in it the obvious policy of the Colonial Secretary was to treat it as a burning question of the hour. Who can picture the righteous indignation which induced him to champion a past and gone Secretary of State? There is a nobility of expression about the theme which could only have been imported into the discussion by one who felt that the philanthropy of an "August patron" had been derided even rejected with contumely, by a carpenter and hypercritical general. No wonder that the highway robbery allusion in reference to the military contribution grated on the nerves of the Colonial Secretary, "having regard to the fact that the particular Secretary of State who had to do with the question of fixing the military contribution was the Secretary of State under whose aegis he entered the service." Loyalty is a commendable virtue which is becoming a rarity in these selfish days. But when Mr. May's explanation of how the military contribution came to be fixed, how it was imposed, and how the members of Council were hoodwinked and handed a mess of potage in return for their blitheness, when that explanation is read and considered, we find it exceedingly difficult to discover that magnanimity on the part of the Imperial Government which seems to appeal so forcibly to the mind of the Colonial Secretary. It is not the characteristic of an anxious mother to wheedle her youngest born into pawning its prospects before it has had an opportunity of estimating the value of those prospects. No doubt the taxpayers, being no longer disturbed over the question whether Mr. May pays his share of the military contribution or not, will follow his advice and hand over their proportion of the tax cheerfully, for it is quite certain that whether they make a holiday of the occasion or not, whether they go skipping and dancing and shouting for sheer joy on their cheerful way to fling their money into the Colonial Treasury, they will have to pay it willy-nilly in the long run. So it is the wisest policy to look as happy over it as possible, even although the children at home may have to go without the veriest rudiments of an elementary education. It will probably be generally admitted that Mr. Hewett made an unfortunate *lapses* in his disinterested endeavour to show that his private interests were not allowed to clash with his duties as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, when he opposed the proposed purchase of an additional fire-boat, but the Colonial Secretary's suggestion that Mr. Hewett was possibly "so tired of some of the vessels which his principals send out to deal with the China trade that he would view with a certain equanimity a holocaust of one or more of them in the harbour of Hongkong" was far from being in the best of taste. True, Mr. Hewett is the local superintendent of the P. & O. Company in Hongkong, but it was as needless as it was uncalled for to drag that Company's affairs into the discussion and to offer an innuendo which unquestionably overstepped the boundary of fair debate. We are entirely in accord with the Colonial Secretary in his remarks upon the policy of the Government, in so far as the raising of additional revenue is concerned. At the present time the Government cannot be too wary in its financial dealings, and although we should have felt vastly more comfortable had the Director of Public Works seen his way clear to complete the Tytan waterworks scheme next year, it is sound policy to abide in the harbour of solvency until the typhoon signal of financial peril has been cleared away. There is nothing Micawber-like in the adoption of such a policy; it is mere common-sense precaution against a possible crisis in the Colony's financial affairs. If within a year the situation remains unchanged, which is very unlikely, seeing that the British section of the Kowloon railway should be well on the way towards completion, and the trade depression of the moment forgotten in the new cycle of increasing prosperity, then it will be the duty of the Government to consider ways and means whereby public works should be adequately provided for, but precipitate action at the present time is certainly not desirable. His Excellency the Governor's speech was eminently business-like, and he made a clever point which, we would submit, however, was scarcely justified. On the question of taxation, Mr. Osborne held that the community should be taxed for the benefit of the industrial development of the Colony, and went on to argue that the typhoon shelter, which is a matter that concerns the shipping community, wholly and entirely, should be provided for by means of a special tax. The Governor, and of course no one will blame him for taking advantage of the opening offered, remarked in referring to this subject: "The hon. member at the end of the table frankly supported some form of increased taxation if any work of great magnitude or great urgency were called for, if our revenue, I presume he would also say, fell below the margin. Gentlemen, I welcome that communication from the unofficial members. His Excellency, it will be seen, credited the entire body of unofficial members with the terms of the Ordinance to meet the emergency; nothing was done that could not

be justified by chapter and verse in the law. That being so, and the instance we have cited is by no means singular or unique, where was the urgent need for the Sedition Publications' Ordinance, unless there was a desire to throttle the European Press of the Colony? When Mr. Osborne, singly inquired whether the law would apply to newspapers printed in other than the Chinese language, the Attorney-General, and there were few steamers at the anchorage and fewer trading craft in the vicinity when the alarm was raised. But that was one of those fortunate things that cannot be reckoned upon, just as the state of the weather and the course of the current were against the spreading of the disaster which had overtaken the cargo-boat. Hongkong is a great and growing depot for the storing of petroleum both in bulk and in cases; the two leading oil syndicates in the world, the Standard Oil Company, of America, and the amalgamated Shell Line and Dutch Petroleum Company have immense storage tanks and godowns at each end of the harbour and although every known precaution may be adopted against fire an accident which may be deplorable is not inconceivable. And should that misfortune happily be averted, there are the junks and lighters laden with oil careering round the harbour in charge of crews whose sense of responsibility has never developed beyond the state of their own appetite. It is not our purpose to represent at the Council, are placed under disabilities incompatible with the constitutional rights of British subjects. The Attorney-General, asked how actions brought under the Ordinance would be dealt with, said they would be tried by jury, because, "sooths, a police magistrate has no summary power." We trust that such actions will be tried not by a common jury, but by a special jury qualified to discriminate between legitimate criticism and what is known as *malicious*. It is perfectly certain that the first prosecution under the Sedition Publications' Ordinance, unless it is of a particularly flagrant and indefensible character, will receive an amount of attention sufficient to make the trials of half the lawyers in Hongkong, and should Dr. Ho-Kai appear as Counsel we can guarantee that it will reach the proportions of a *cause célèbre*. We will grant this that if anybody should understand the Ordinance it is Dr. Ho-Kai, who, as the Attorney-General acknowledged, had assisted in the preparation of the innocuous preamble. No doubt the Attorney-General's official chamber is an admirable place for the discussion of public questions and the licking into shape of troublesome Bills, but we hope the other *unofficial* members of the Legislative Council will restrain themselves until such Bills come in the regular course before the public meeting, and then give expression to those views which may to them seem proper. We do not want any Star Chamber or secret committee arrangements in Hongkong, for the simple reason that we have not been accustomed to such proceedings in the past and we are becoming too old a Colony to endure them now. At the same Council meeting another Bill was submitted—and finally passed—which also made provision against tumult and disorder. The stranger might well fancy that the Hongkong Government had "tumult and disorder" in a pair of cotton drawers, and was bringing them to the bar; it is unquestionable that they have been reading the *Litanies* to some purpose.

AGAINST SEDITION, TUMULT AND DISORDER.

(7th October.)

It may be assumed, for all practical purposes, that the Sedition Publications' Ordinance, having passed through Committee, will become law at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, for it is unusual to oppose even a controversial Bill on the third reading. According to the Attorney-General, who carefully repudiated the idea that he had been responsible for the phrasology of the proposed Ordinance, there was no intention that criticism of the Chinese Government should be stifled; but neither he nor the Colonial Secretary offered any adequate reason why the Bill should have been introduced at all. In the first place, it was brought before the Council without the semblance of a preamble to enlighten the members as to the necessity and purpose of the Bill, and we have only to guess, for the present, at the terms which were agreed upon as sufficient to explain the character of the measure by the Attorney-General and Dr. Ho-Kai. We need hardly revert to our previous contention that every Bill should be provided with the "objects and reasons" for its introduction, beyond submitting that here is a clear case in favour of our argument that the elimination of those particulars is strongly to be deprecated. Even after the statements of the Attorney-General and the Colonial Secretary, and the announcement of the fact that it is based on an Order in Council which was specially framed on the suggestion of the Japanese authorities with the object of dealing with those concerned in the publication of seditious matter in Korea—an Order which we had occasion to traverse on its promulgation—it is far from clear that the conditions in Hongkong required the immediate passing of the Bill at this particular time. Certainly it was not a Bill to be rushed through the Council at the tail end of a lengthy meeting, which had been devoted to the consideration of a great and complex series of local financial questions. The Colonial Secretary professed himself shocked at the nature of the cartoons and caricatures which abounded or disgraced, as the case may be, some of the Chinese sheets published in Hongkong, but as the native of a country which revels in cartoons and does not hesitate to stigmatise political opponents as *Judas Iscariots*, it is doubtful whether the Colonial Secretary was wholly disengaged in his reference to the pictorial attempts of Chinese humorists. Accepting for a moment, his honest disapprobation of the Chinese cartoons, was it necessary to frame a Sedition Publications' Ordinance to deal with the originators? If we would believe all that was said in support of the Bill it is primarily directed against Chinese publishers, but unless we are very much mistaken the Government of Hongkong already possess ample powers to deal with disaffected Chinese printers. When Mr. W. H. Taft, the United States Secretary of War, was in Hongkong in the early part of last year, accompanied by Miss Roosevelt and a number of Senators and Congressmen, several of the Editors of the native papers published in the Colony availed themselves of the opportunity to caricature the American visitors. We need not enter into details beyond stating that the cartoons were exceedingly offensive to the eye of the foreigner who understands things Chinese. There was no Sedition Publications' Ordinance in force then, but the Government were not at a loss as to what should be done. The offending parties were called before the Registrar-General, who, after hearing their explanation, submitted a recommendation to the Governor. Within twenty-four hours the authors of the mischievous cartoons had been deported bag and baggage from Hongkong, with the injunction never to show their disreputable faces in the Colony again. The procedure was in every respect regular and in order; there was no straining of the terms of the Ordinance to meet the emergency; nothing was done that could not

be justified by chapter and verse in the law. That being so, and the instance we have cited is by no means singular or unique, where was the urgent need for the Sedition Publications' Ordinance, unless there was a desire to throttle the European Press of the Colony? When Mr. Osborne, singly inquired whether the law would apply to newspapers printed in other than the Chinese language, the Attorney-General, and there were few steamers at the anchorage and fewer trading craft in the vicinity when the alarm was raised. But that was one of those fortunate things that cannot be reckoned upon, just as the state of the weather and the course of the current were against the spreading of the disaster which had overtaken the cargo-boat. Hongkong is a great and growing depot for the storing of petroleum both in bulk and in cases; the two leading oil syndicates in the world, the Standard Oil Company, of America, and the amalgamated Shell Line and Dutch Petroleum Company have immense storage tanks and godowns at each end of the harbour and although every known precaution may be adopted against fire an accident which may be deplorable is not inconceivable. And should that misfortune happily be averted, there are the junks and lighters laden with oil careering round the harbour in charge of crews whose sense of responsibility has never developed beyond the state of their own appetite. It is not our purpose to represent at the Council, are placed under disabilities incompatible with the constitutional rights of British subjects. The Attorney-General, asked how actions brought under the Ordinance would be dealt with, said they would be tried by jury, because, "sooths, a police magistrate has no summary power." We trust that such actions will be tried not by a common jury, but by a special jury qualified to discriminate between legitimate criticism and what is known as *malicious*. It is perfectly certain that the first prosecution under the Sedition Publications' Ordinance, unless it is of a particularly flagrant and indefensible character, will receive an amount of attention sufficient to make the trials of half the lawyers in Hongkong, and should Dr. Ho-Kai appear as Counsel we can guarantee that it will reach the proportions of a *cause célèbre*. We will grant this that if anybody should understand the Ordinance it is Dr. Ho-Kai, who, as the Attorney-General acknowledged, had assisted in the preparation of the innocuous preamble. No doubt the Attorney-General's official chamber is an admirable place for the discussion of public questions and the licking into shape of troublesome Bills, but we hope the other *unofficial* members of the Legislative Council will restrain themselves until such Bills come in the regular course before the public meeting, and then give expression to those views which may to them seem proper. We do not want any Star Chamber or secret committee arrangements in Hongkong, for the simple reason that we have not been accustomed to such proceedings in the past and we are becoming too old a Colony to endure them now. At the same Council meeting another Bill was submitted—and finally passed—which also made provision against tumult and disorder. The stranger might well fancy that the Hongkong Government had "tumult and disorder" in a pair of cotton drawers, and was bringing them to the bar; it is unquestionable that they have been reading the *Litanies* to some purpose.

A HAPPY MISFORTUNE.

(8th October.)

Now that all the arguments for and against the proposed acquisition by the Government of an additional fire-boat to protect the shipping in the harbour of Hongkong have been submitted, and those who offered the strongest opposition to the proposal have been reconciled in a measure to the passing of the vote of \$50,000 set apart for the purchase of the floating engine, Providence seems to have decided to interfere in the matter and prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that an extra fire-boat is not merely an essential, if the Colony's marine interests are to be adequately safeguarded, but an urgent and pressing necessity which can no longer be deferred. It was suggested, or at least it was hinted, in the course of the debate at the Legislative Council on this particular item in the Estimates, that harbour fires were of comparatively rare occurrence in Hongkong, and that, therefore, a single fire-boat was ample protection for the mercantile marine service. It only required the Colonial Secretary's statement that, while that discussion was in progress, the solitary fire-boat in the Colony was laid up undergoing repairs to prove the absurdity of the suggestion. But even then it was evident that the opponents of the Government's view were in the position of those who were "convinced against their will." In these circumstances, the conflagration which occurred in the harbour yesterday afternoon, as the result of which a Chinese junk, heavily laden with cases of picnics, was entirely consumed by fire, which blazed for the space of nearly eight hours—came as a providential and emphatic warning to those who would seek to restrict the capacity of the harbour authorities to deal with an ever-present danger. It has to be remembered that in Hongkong a vast proportion of the trade has necessarily to be entrusted to native boatmen, in whom not the slightest reliance can be placed should any untoward contingency arise. Their habit of playing with fire and neglecting the simplest precautions to prevent an outbreak on board their own vessels, which they have purchased with the sweat of their brows, is common knowledge; while their usual incompetence to meet an emergency has frequently led to the direst results. Take yesterday's case, for example, and the same thing may occur again and will, in all probability, if similar conditions arise. Once it was realised that the petroleum was on fire, the frightened boatmen in their terror and dismay began to jettison their cargo of burning oil into the harbour, heedless whether the flaming furies were swept carelessly of the consequences, and absolutely indifferent to the jeopardous position in which other vessels might be placed. As our representative vividly described the scene: "a trail of living fire" lay on the surface of the water. As it happened the outbreak began while the junk was within the area reserved for the *Malacca* and the *Osborne*, which had been sentenced to a lengthy period of imprisonment for any kidnap which he might have gained as the result of his clever robbery was forgotten in the hilarity created by the appearance of the erstwhile bold offender in the ridiculous imitation of a frayed tow. Undoubtedly, the introduction of the *Malacca* served at the outset to be a potent factor in the commission of those petty crimes, which, although of no great moment in themselves, led to wider seizures and more deliberate infractions of the law. The imposition of the stocks on *convict offenders* was as stated, left entirely to the discretion of the *Magistrates*. Unfortunately the *Magistrates*, after a time seem to have exercised little or no discretion in the matter whatever, but sentenced all and sundry to so many weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks. As a matter of fact the habitual criminal recognised that the disgrace of exposure to the public gaze had lost much of its stigma; for the simple reason that the *Magistrates* in their craze to employ an antediluvian form of punishment were utterly regardless of the seriousness of the offence committed, the circumstances which had led to it, the condition of the offender, or the status of the offender. The consideration of how the prisoner's health would be affected by exposure in the stocks for six hours on end never entered into the question at all. After a time, as the result of representations from the higher authorities, there was a marked reduction in the number of cases sentenced to condemnation by public obloquy, but even now the *Magistrates* seem unable to determine the exact quality of crime that should entitle the offender to exposure in the stocks. The fact should be emphasised that the stocks were not introduced with the object of submitting law-breakers to torture; the sole idea was that the spirit of bravado might be quenched by the rain of ridicule, and that those of criminal tendencies might have their ultimate fate brought home to them. Yet the *Magistrates*, absolutely ignoring the condition of a prisoner's health, and regardless of the extreme pain and danger resulting from prolonged incarceration in the stocks, the prisoner being kept in an immovable position for hours and subjected to the rough and, it is to be feared, occasionally brutal handling of an imported Sikh policeman—continued to impose the six-hour stocks in case after case, irrespective of the fact that in many instances the punishment was far in excess of the crime, and implanted in the unfortunate prisoners the seeds of disease which could never be eradicated. Thus and again we have protested against the exposure of miserably clad *coolies* for six consecutive hours in the middle of winter. None who has seen the poor emaciated wretches, wearing nothing but a pair of cotton drawers, and squatting on the flagstones, shivering with cold on a bleak day in January, could restrain his sympathy for their fate. If that was not torture it would be difficult to define the term. But apart from that, the wholesale infliction of the stocks was repugnant to Chinese feeling; it offended the susceptibilities of the best of the race in Hongkong; it was a source of constant irritation, and little wonder. The stocks, when all is said and done, is a barbarism in a British Colony—a relic of medieval punishment and therefore an egregious anachronism in the twentieth century. Besides cruelly undermining the constitution of the *inhabitants*, they render the first offender against the law callous and apathetic, and convert into habitual criminals those who have made, it may be, a momentary lapse. That the efficacy of the stocks as a deterrent to crime has not been proved seems evident from the fact that the Government have just introduced into the Legislative Council a Bill amending the Ordinance which confers on *Magistrates* the power of sentencing prisoners to the stocks. The Bill consists of a single clause but those who can make head or tail of it are galled with an abnormal perception. Under this Bill—for which no "objects and reasons" are given—it is laid down that prisoners shall not be sentenced to the stocks when the offence is punishable by a fine, and even when the law permits it the prisoner shall not be sentenced for a longer period in the stocks than four hours. How this will work in practice it is impossible to conceive. The power of sentencing any and every case to the stocks is withdrawn from the *Magistrates*, but now, so far as we can see, they will probably find themselves violating the law if they sentence to the stocks any prisoner except those convicted under an extremely limited class of offences. What is wanted, and what this Bill does not contain, is a definite list of the offences for which will include exposure in the stocks. The problem would be a waste of time, for the acquisition of an additional fire-boat is assured, and the event of yesterday has proved the wisdom of the Government's proposal.

THE STOCKS.

(9th October.)

Some few years ago, when an epidemic of crime seemed to prevail in Hongkong, the Government obtained the advice of the Chinese as to the best method of dealing with their recalcitrant compatriots. The suggestion was offered, and the Government acted thereon, that *Magistrates* should judiciously exercise the powers conferred upon them by law to sentence certain convicted prisoners to undergo exposure in the stocks. The real object of this punishment was, of course, not that the prisoner should be tortured by being bound for an indefinite period, but that he should "lose face" in the eyes of his compatriots. That was an even more terrible punishment than if the prisoner had been sentenced to a lengthy period of imprisonment for any kidnap which he might have gained as the result of his clever robbery was forgotten in the hilarity created by the appearance of the erstwhile bold offender in the ridiculous imitation of a frayed tow. Undoubtedly, the introduction of the stocks served at the outset to be a potent factor in the commission of those petty crimes, which, although of no great moment in themselves, led to wider seizures and more deliberate infractions of the law. The imposition of the stocks on *convict offenders* was as stated, left entirely to the discretion of the *Magistrates*. Unfortunately the *Magistrates*, after a time seem to have exercised little or no discretion in the matter whatever, but sentenced all and sundry to so many weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks. As a matter of fact the habitual criminal recognised that the disgrace of exposure to the public gaze had lost much of its stigma; for the simple reason that the *Magistrates* in their craze to employ an antediluvian form of punishment were utterly regardless of the seriousness of the offence committed, the circumstances which had led to it, the condition of the offender, or the status of the offender. The consideration of how the prisoner's health would be affected by exposure in the stocks for six hours on end never entered into the question at all. After a time, as the result of representations from the higher authorities, there was a marked reduction in the number of cases sentenced to condemnation by public obloquy, but even now the *Magistrates* seem unable to determine the exact quality of crime that should entitle the offender to exposure in the stocks. The fact should be emphasised that the stocks were not introduced with the object of submitting law-breakers to torture; the sole idea was that the spirit of bravado might be quenched by the rain of ridicule, and that those of criminal tendencies might have their ultimate fate brought home to them. Yet the *Magistrates*, absolutely ignoring the condition of a prisoner's health, and regardless of the extreme pain and danger resulting from prolonged incarceration in the stocks,

are to be retained. But if the value of the stocks has vanished then they should be abolished off the face of the Colony. The Government seem to think that the stocks have outlived their day of usefulness; then why adopt this miserable subterfuge of amending the original Ordinance so that it is rendered inoperative instead of taking the bull by the horns and settling the matter definitely once and for all?

#### SIDELIGHTS ON AMOY AND SWATOW CUSTOMS' AFFAIRS.

Of all the trade reports which we receive from every conceivable source there are few which compare in 'interest' with those issued under the auspices of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. These are invariably alive with quaint dissertations on 'out-of-the-way' themes, on customs and conditions that have either passed away or only prevail in an emasculated form. The curious knowledge which the Commissioners acquire in their off moments is sandwiched between the price of raw commodities, and the value of the Hukwan-tao. They never seem to be content unless their report is what the world calls 'readable'; facts and figures relating to the subject in hand are brightened by side reflections and deft comments which are certain to catch the eye and secure the reader's attention. If only some of our British consuls would adopt the same style and enter into their reports with the same spirit then, possibly, we might manage to fonder through the batches of consular blue-books which periodically arrive from London, but they seldom or never—excluding a few brilliant exceptions—suck to absorb the genius of the places to which they have been appointed. From the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs we have just received the quinquennial Native Customs reports and returns. What adds special interest to these reports is the fact that they cover the first quinquennial period since the taking over of the Native Customs by the Foreign Department, under the terms of the Peace Protocol, the change having taken place on 1st November, 1907. We have dwelt on the amount of curious learning which these reports generally display, but, for some reason or other, the Acting Commissioner at Canton has decided on this occasion to be severely matter of fact; indeed, he is almost as 'concise' as a telegraphic despatch. But the Amoy Commissioner, Mr. Cecil A. V. Bowra, staunchly upholds the old traditions. He has a 'Note on early history of trade and Customs at Amoy' which is almost fascinating. When Zaitun, 'the great port of Chinese trade with the West in the Middle Ages', a port which has disappeared, and that 'so completely' that a controversy has raged over the identification of the site, Amoy was only one of Marco Polo's 'isles of the ocean'. Mr. Bowra proceeds: 'It was sparsely populated, and the prey of the native pirate and the Japanese sea-rover. Its birth as a place of commercial importance may be said to be coincident with the arrival of the foreign vessels early in the 17th century, the establishment of the Dutch trading posts in Formosa, and the consolidation of the Koxinga power. In the throes with which the mainland was convulsed during the expiring years of the Ming, foreign trade naturally found that it could best be carried on in the port governed by the strong hands of the Koxinga family; the Zitun, or Haifeng-trade, which had long been wading, shifted here; the easy approach and the natural advantages of the harbour soon won appreciation, and here the trade has remained.' It is interesting to learn that foreign trade under the new conditions was ushered in by the Portuguese. The Spaniards followed the Portuguese, soon after their first arrival at Canton in 1516, but as indicative of the official policy it is recorded that some 90 Chinese merchants were beheaded at Amoy in 1547 for the offence of trading with foreigners. The Spaniards followed the Portuguese, landing from Manila, where no less than 20,000 Chinese were located. It was not till 1680 that Amoy finally fell into the hands of the Manchu Government, but by that time Amoy had grown from an 'isle of the ocean' to a port of considerable importance, with the result that its Customs House was the most lucrative in the province. From 1727, when the interdict on foreign trade was withdrawn, 'until the opening of the Foreign Custom House in Amoy in 1861, and the gradual replacing of the junk traffic by foreign sailing ships and steamers, must have been the halcyon days of the Native Customs.' From 1861 onwards the Foreign Customs reaped the profits; the Native Customs led a quiet and uneventful existence, little observed or cared for by the foreigner and the commerce which he fostered, until, in 1901, much that was mysterious and obscure was to have light thrown upon it by the passing of the Native to this control of the Foreign Customs—an arrangement by which the parent in its age fell to the care of the thriving child.' When the Foreign Customs took over the Native staff employed in one capacity or another numbered 294; many were drunks or pensioners, the representatives of dead incumbents, some only came on duty for a month at the time; others never appeared on the scene at all except to draw their emoluments. The entire fees collected practically went to pay the staff. Three months after the new system had been inaugurated the staff of 294 was reduced to 76; within twelve months it was down to 54 and the salary list was reduced by one-half. To-day the staff stands at 25 persons, and the revenue has increased from 24,484 £k. in 1901 to 67,644 £k. last year, in spite of an enlarged duty-free list and other abatements. In Swatow, which is reported on by Mr. Frank Smith, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, the Native Customs were found to be in very much the same condition as those at Amoy. The staff totalled 172 persons, some of whom had bought their positions. By death or retirement the staff had fallen to 93; and in that year there was a grand sweep when it was curtailed to 37. But the Native Customs at Swatow have not flourished as they have done at Amoy and Foochow, and Mr. Smith enters into an explanation of the reasons for its rather unsatisfactory returns. He remarks: 'One great cause is that steam year by year, is more than taking the place of sail, and that the risk against storm and piracy of junks cannot be covered by insurance. Cheap freights by subsidised Japanese steamers to Hongkong, Foochow, and Formosa are rapidly decreasing the junk trade with these places. The decline of the sugar trade, too—referred to in the Maritime trade reports for 1905 and 1906—effects the Ch'ing Kuan dues and duties, for when in former days native sugar, paying an export duty was sent to places on the coast, now the foreign refined article, already duty-paid at the Maritime Customs, takes its place. In fact, the gradual adoption of goods of foreign origin in preference to the native products is constantly spreading to new out-of-the-way fields, and is responsible, to a great extent, for the small revenue returns. Again, the decline in the demand for native goods for places on the coast decreases the importation of such goods into Swatow; for this place is a great distributing centre and junction for all sorts of commerce; and, although, several industries have begun and are about to commence locally,

such cannot, for some time, visibly affect the revenue. The increased preference for foreign furniture has already limited the importation of the Canton-made article, thereby depriving the junk trade of one of the many commodities fast reverting to steamer holds. Large Canton junks, which formerly put in regular appearance here, now almost cease to arrive.' And so, Swatow lingers on waiting for better days. We have said and quoted enough to show the exceptionally interesting character of these quinquennial reports, which go to prove how greatly the Chinese Empire has been affected by the direction of the Customs by foreigners. Some of the older generation of Chinese, however, may lament the days that are gone when they could draw their salaries without budging from their houses, but the change has been for the edification of the masses generally and the betterment of social conditions.

#### THE GOVERNOR'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINESE RESIDENTS.

(10th October.) Among the many changes which have been inaugurated under the present régime in Hongkong none is more noteworthy than the evident desire of Government House to come into closer touch with the native population through the medium of the leading representatives of the Chinese community. It may have been a false and foolish idea to entertain, but certainly there was a general impression abroad that the previous administration was antagonistic to the Chinese as a body, and, as a matter of fact, it seemed, at times, as if a conspiracy of neglect had been formed in order to discourage the undoubtedly legitimate aspirations of those whose labours and contributions to the general prosperity of the Colony had earned for them the honour, if not the right, of official recognition. When functions of any importance took place at the official residence of His Excellency the Governor the Chinese community was severely ignored. When distinguished Chinese statesmen visited the Colony and were received at Government House, the Chinese element was rigorously excluded from the list of invitations. Even on State occasions when it might have been thought that Chinese residents had quite as valid a claim to receive an official invitation as any clerk in an office, the Chinese, who had helped to build up the trade of the port, and whose financial power and local interests were of the first importance to Hongkong, found themselves left out in the cold. To all intents and purposes it was the policy of ostracism was followed, as it were the purpose of the administration to keep the Chinese in their proper place, subservient to the very people who would probably require their financial assistance on the day after the fair. Viceroy Shum, probably knowing the condition of things, rejected the hospitality of Government House, when passing through Hongkong on his way to Peking. Viceroy Chow Fu accepted the invitation to lunch with the Governor, and was presented to a number of Europeans in whom he had no interest and with whom he could not even converse. There was a sprinkling of Chinese at the reception to Viceroy Chang, but whether they could be regarded as really representative of the Chinese community in Hongkong is a matter of opinion. All along we have maintained that the actions of the Government in steadily and, we are afraid, almost ostentatiously ignoring the existence of the Chinese in Hongkong was not merely bad policy but was fraught with danger to the well-being of the Colony. It is all very well to say that the Chinese have simply followed the lead of the Europeans who have established themselves in business in Hongkong. That may or may not be so—in our opinion it is not entirely so—but the fact cannot be disguised that without Chinese backing, Chinese influence, and Chinese sympathy there are not a few firms in Hongkong today which could not possibly have reached the honourable position they now occupy. Where would Hongkong be without its Chinese compradores, its native banks and mercantile houses? The barren rock would be still more sterile were they to pack up their goods and return to their own country. Are these, then, the people systematically to slight as if they were of no account, and to legislate against, as if contact with them meant delinquency? Fortunately in Sir Frederick Lugard the Colony has found a Governor who will not be bound by groundless prejudices. The Colonial Secretary, the other day, jocularly referred to the red tape in his office—and there is many a true word said in jest; but we are to judge by the actions of His Excellency the Governor, since his arrival in Hongkong there has been a sudden eviction of red tape and all that pertains to it. Last night when His Excellency Lord Li, the newly-appointed Minister for China to the Court of St James, was entertained to dinner at Government House, the majority, or, at all events, a large proportion of the guests invited to meet the distinguished diplomat was composed of his fellow-countrymen, which was, possibly, one of the best compliments that could have been offered to His Excellency. No attempt had been made, as sometimes happened in former days, to differentiate between those Chinese who hold a sort of official position and those merchants whose whole life and energy is linked up with the affairs of the Colony. Here was an innovation which befriends the new spirit that has entered Government House, and we believe there are few outside that comparatively narrow circle which is weighed down by musty prejudice and saturated with moth-eaten traditions, who will not acclaim the new order of things which a wise and broad-minded Governor has introduced into the social conditions of the Colony. How can the Government reach the people better than through those of their compatriots whose industry and intelligence have brought them to the forefront of commercial life? This is no place for the exhibition of class or caste pride; it is pre-eminently a business centre where every man has to fight his own battles between himself and the hot-poloi. If there is a section of the general community which would arrogate to itself special privileges, then it has no manner of right to be in Hongkong at all, and the sooner it betakes itself to a more congenial clime the better will it be for the Colony. His Excellency's recognition and tacit admission that the Chinese community in Hongkong is in every respect worthy of being received at Government House—which it certainly is—affords the Ch'ing Kuan dues and duties, for when in former days native sugar, paying an export duty was sent to places on the coast, now the foreign refined article, already duty-paid at the Maritime Customs, takes its place. In fact, the gradual adoption of goods of foreign origin in preference to the native products is constantly spreading to new out-of-the-way fields, and is responsible, to a great extent, for the small revenue returns. Again, the decline in the demand for native goods for places on the coast decreases the importation of such goods into Swatow; for this place is a great distributing centre and junction for all sorts of commerce; and, although, several industries have begun and are about to commence locally,

such cannot, for some time, visibly affect the revenue. The increased preference for foreign furniture has already limited the importation of the Canton-made article, thereby depriving the junk trade of one of the many commodities fast reverting to steamer holds. Large Canton junks, which formerly put in regular appearance here, now almost cease to arrive.' And so, Swatow lingers on waiting for better days. We have said and quoted enough to show the exceptionally interesting character of these quinquennial reports, which go to prove how greatly the Chinese Empire has been affected by the direction of the Customs by foreigners. Some of the older generation of Chinese, however, may lament the days that are gone when they could draw their salaries without budging from their houses, but the change has been for the edification of the masses generally and the betterment of social conditions.

THE COUNCIL IN COMMITTEE.

(11th October.)

Without the utterance of a single superfluous word, the members of the Legislative Council, at yesterday's meeting, adopted the Appropriation Bill, which takes over the control of the executive departments a sum approximating five million dollars. The Government, however, despite the culprisms of the unofficial members, had their way in every matter, appearing on the Estimates, and for a twelvemonth

such cannot, for some time, visibly affect the revenue. The increased preference for foreign furniture has already limited the importation of the Canton-made article, thereby depriving the junk trade of one of the many commodities fast reverting to steamer holds. Large Canton junks, which formerly put in regular appearance here, now almost cease to arrive.' And so, Swatow lingers on waiting for better days. We have said and quoted enough to show the exceptionally interesting character of these quinquennial reports, which go to prove how greatly the Chinese Empire has been affected by the direction of the Customs by foreigners. Some of the older generation of Chinese, however, may lament the days that are gone when they could draw their salaries without budging from their houses, but the change has been for the edification of the masses generally and the betterment of social conditions.

THE COUNCIL IN COMMITTEE.

(11th October.)

Without the utterance of a single superfluous word, the members of the Legislative Council, at yesterday's meeting, adopted the Appropriation Bill, which takes over the control of the executive departments a sum approximating five million dollars. The Government, however, despite the culprisms of the unofficial members, had their way in every matter, appearing on the Estimates, and for a twelvemonth

#### Telegrams.

#### HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

#### A SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

#### MR. MOUTRIE, JR. COMMITS SUICIDE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 5th October, 2.50 p.m.

Mr. Moutrie, Junior, committed suicide here to-day.

Decoussé shot himself with a revolver.

#### SECRETARY TAFT'S VISIT.

#### STEAMER DELAYED AT JAPAN.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI TO-MORROW.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 7th October, 12.50 p.m.

The Great Northern steamship Minnesota, by which Mr. W. H. Taft, the United States Secretary of War, is travelling, has been delayed.

It is expected that the Minister and party will arrive here to-morrow.

The programme for the reception of the Hon. W. H. Taft, American Secretary of State for War and a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, was arranged as follows:

The Hon. L. N. Willey, Judge of the United States Court for China, met Secretary

Taft at Yokohama and was to accompany him on board the G. N. Minnesota to Shanghai.

The Minnesota will be met by the U. S. S. Villalobos, which will convey the party to Shanghai, thence being taken on as route.

The Villalobos is timed to land her passengers at the Nippon Yuen Kaiwa Wharf at 1 p.m. and the Taft party will proceed to the American Consulate General.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock Mr. Taft will

perform the opening ceremony at the New Chinese Young Men's Christian Association.

Then Taft V. C. Tong is to attend on behalf of the Viceroy and deliver an address.

Next, the visitor is to meet the Executive Committee of the American Association of China.

Mr. H. B. Morse's residence, 33 Hard Road, at 3.15 p.m. A reception, by the leading Chinese

men, will follow at 4 p.m. at the Yu

Yuen Gardens; after which a reception at 7.30 p.m. for dinner at 8 will be given to Mr. Taft at the Astor House, under the auspices of the American Association; and it is known that Secretary Taft is to deliver an important speech during the evening. As the Minnesota will leave early next morning Mr. Taft will return to Woosung the same evening, going on board the Villalobos at 10 p.m.

#### BOXERS DEFEATED.

#### FIGHTING AT NA-NAN-FU.

OVER A HUNDRED REBELS REPORTED SLAIN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 7th October, 12.50 p.m.

It is reported that the Imperial troops have been in conflict with an armed band of Boxers at Na-nan-fu.

Over one hundred Boxers were slain.

#### TAFT AT SHANGHAI.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE "MINNESOTA."

#### MISERABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 8th October, 12.25 p.m.

The Great Northern Company's

Steamship Minnesota, with the

United States Secretary of War, Mr.

W. H. Taft, and party on board has arrived.

The weather is miserable, heavy

rain falling.

#### MR. TAFT'S RECEPTION.

#### V.M.C.A. FUNCTIONS.

ENTERTAINED BY THE CHINESE COMMUNITY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 8th October, 4 p.m.

Mr. Secretary Taft, on landing at

Shanghai, was received by a guard of

honour composed of American Volun-

teers attached to Shanghai Volun-

teer Corps.

The distinguished visitor and party

proceeded to the Y.M.C.A., where

the trust deeds of the new building

which has been erected for the mem-

bers of the Chinese branch of the

Association were handed over to his custody.

Mr. Taft thereafter attended a re-

ception which had been arranged by

leading representatives of the Chi-

inese community.

Mr. Taft thereafter attended a re-

ception which had been arranged by

leading representatives of the Chi-

inese community.

Mr. Taft thereafter attended a re-

ception which had been arranged by

leading representatives of the Chi-

inese community.

Mr. Taft thereafter attended a re-

ception which had been arranged by

leading representatives of the Chi-

inese community.

Mr. Taft thereafter attended a re-

ception which had been arranged by

leading representatives of the Chi-

inese community.

## THE GYMKHANA.

## LAST MEETING OF THE SEASON.

**Patrons**—His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, K.C.B., R.C.V.O., R.D.; His Excellency Maj.-Gen. R. G. Broadwood, C.B.; Commodore R. H. S. Stokes, R.N.—The Stewards of the Hong Kong Jockey Club (ex officio). The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, Esq.; Major Parker, Messrs. G. H. Ross, H. P. White, G. K. Hall, Bruton, D. McDonald, and Captain Thompson.

**Judges**—Mr. C. V. Ross; Mr. Parker; Clerk of Scale—Mr. H. P. White; Starter—Major Parker.

**Time-keeper**—Mr. J. Paterson.

**Hon. Secy. and Treasurer**—Mr. R. F. C. Master.

Splendid weather conditions favoured the last Gymkhana of the season at Happy Valley last Saturday. When the first race commenced at 3 p.m. the gathering was a large one, numerous ladies being present. The Band of the 3rd Middlesex Regiment provided excellent music much to the delight of the spectators. Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard, accompanied by Capt. Ogles, A.D.C., and Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, private secretary, arrived on the grounds after the Ladies' Nomination Race. As usual the viceregal party was welcomed with a bar of the National Anthem played by the Regimental Band. Their Excellencies followed the races with much interest and remained till the conclusion of the afternoon's proceedings.

Results of the races are appended:

1.—3.40 p.m.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 5lb. Winners of an open race or open griffins race 5lb. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5lb extra for each win in subsequent starts for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning; 2lb. to be deducted next time it's penal. Points accumulate up to 15lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go to the purchase of a momento to the winner of each race, and \$5 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup will be presented by Commodore R. H. S. Stokes, R.N., to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr. Godfrey Master's Blue Nile, 159 lb. (Owner) 1

Mr. Godfrey Master's Astral, 146 lb. (R. F. C. Master) 2

Mr. Dryasdust's Coxcomb, 159 lb. (Dupree) 3

Parimutuel: \$7.40. Time: 2.10 2/5.

Sweeps: 1st \$51.75; 2nd \$43.50; 3rd \$20.25.

At the conclusion of the race Dupree (on Coxcomb) lodged a protest against Blue Nile (G. C. Master up). The protest alleged that Blue Nile fouled Coxcomb at the beginning of the race near the three-quarter mile post. The Gymkhana Committee assembled to consider the protest, which was overruled. By this decision the Gymkhana Club Cup was won outright by Blue Nile.

2.—3.30 p.m.—ONCE ROUND FLAT RACE.—For China ponies which have run and not won at gymkhana meetings this season. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins 1906-07 allowed, 7lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 7lb. Entrance fee \$5; 1st prize: A cup presented, and prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

Mr. E. Kadoorie's Manchurian Chief, 152 lb. (W. G. Clarke) 1

Mr. Medico's Nigel, 142 lb. (Dupree) 2

Mr. W. S. Dupree's Pathan, 155 lb. (Owner) 3

Mr. G. Marshall's The Puddler, 149 lb. (Owner) 4

Parimutuel: \$9.60.

Sweeps: 1st \$59.10; 2nd \$71.00; 3rd \$85.50.

this event at the first two gymkhana this season to count marks scored by them at this meeting towards aggregate only. Mementoes presented at this meeting to be taken by riders scoring highest number exclusive of winners at the first two gymkhana meetings this season. Entrance fee \$5. A memento presented to the 1st and 2nd. Post entries.

—C. C. Moxon ..... (1)

Marshall ..... (2)

29 points each.

Mr. C. H. Ross won the Cup by points for the Season.

6.—5.00 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE. HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by H. N. Boddy, Esq., and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

Mr. Godfrey Master's Blue Nile, 159 lbs. (G. C. Master) 1

Mr. Godfrey Master's Astral, 144 lbs. (R. F. C. Master) 2

Mr. Medicos Nigel, 140 lbs. (R. F. H. May) 3

Mr. Bruton's Septimus, 148 lbs. (Bruton) 4

Time: 2.43.

Parimutuel: \$15.30.

Sweeps: 1st \$59.50; and \$71.00; 3rd \$85.50.

7.—5.20 p.m.—ULTA-PULTA FLAT RACE.—About 350 yards. For China ponies. Ponies will be drawn for and will be ridden by riders drawing the corresponding numbers to those of the ponies on the programme. Drawing will take place on the course in front of the Judges' Box immediately before the race. The owner of the first pony to give the rider \$5. Rider of last pony to give the owner \$5. Entrance fee \$5. Prize presented by J. Paterson Esq. (Entrance fees to go to winner). A memento will be presented to the rider of the last pony. The "Presented Prize" will go to the rider, the entrance fees to the owner of the first pony. No competitor may ride his own pony—if by chance he draws his own pony he must exchange with some other competitor.

Mr. Godfrey Master's Drayos, (R. F. C. Master) 1

Mr. W. S. Dupree's Pathan, (Owner) 2

Mr. A. Morley's Southdown, (Owner) 3

Mr. G. Marshall's The Puddler, (Owner) 4

Parimutuel: \$9.60.

Sweeps: 1st \$59.10; and \$71.00; 3rd \$85.50.

8.—5.45 p.m.—THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

## TO MY BROKER.

Although my personal acquaintance with you most energetic Sir, is of a rather limited nature, I still can claim to take considerable interest in your movements. The attribute about you which appeals to me so much is the dazzling energy displayed by you in the course of the pursuit of what the half-penny press delights to call "your daily avocation."

It is a curious circumstance that people who seem in a position daily to deal largely with other people's wealth, never appear to show any marked quality of richness above their ordinary compatriots in other walks of life. To

the uninitiated a broker's life is one long succession of glorious chances of doing deals,

which are but the steps on that long and shaky ladder which leads up to a comfortable old age. Yet when one comes to look at it there are no more brokers in the circle of one's retired rich uncles, than there are boot polish manufacturers, and certainly nothing like so many as patent oil proprietors. I am there-

fore forced to the somewhat unwilling conclusion that in the greatness of your heart—for your hearts must be particularly sound and in the right place, considering the amount of daily climbing you do—you pass all these good things on to your clients. Happy clients! I am one of them and still I thirst for more of those good things which you have suggested to me in the past, with willful obstinacy have refused to look at, because I lacked the two "C's" necessary in any successful dealing with those commodities you carry round, namely, Cash and Courage. One succeeds without the former at times, if one adds the alternative of brass, but one can never succeed without the latter, for cash without courage will never gain more than bank interest.

I confess to a very meagre knowledge of the ins and outs of your profession, but I am slowly acquiring some wisdom in the customarily painful way in which the article which is priced above rubies, is usually acquired. I remem-

ber a Judge in the High Court at home recent-

ly said—that a man who went in for buying shares and did not know the meaning of Con-

tango, ought to be publicly reproved for medi-

ating things he did not understand. That

was the effect of the remark said in judicial

terms. There are, one imagines, many young men here who would be put in the stocks if

they were so, but I hope in time, by your kind-

ness and the vagaries of gold mines, they

will learn the true inwardness of this inter-

esting word. You hold the hollow of

your hand, although you may not be aware

of the fact, the reputations of half the

young men in Singapore, and considering

the cheerfulness of your men and the al-

acrity displayed in your efforts to please

them, you do not seem weighed down by

the responsibility. In time we may hope to

see the present Government continues in force to

the heart of the appointment of a Commission to

inquire into the "evils arising from the practice

of dealing in futures, whether such evil has

increased of late years amongst the flower

of the youth of this Settlement, and if so what

steps, in any, should be taken to eradicate or

mitigate the evil." When that commission

meets I will willingly attend as a witness, and

could give quite valuable information about

abandoned Chinese tin mines and Hebric

deposits in gold.

I conceive you take some interest in the

welfare of your clients, though of course years

bring a hardness of heart in the matter of

feeling and over the failure of your tips to

evacuate in the retirement of the person for

whom you buy and sell; and as I say if

the years bring honour to you they do not

seem to endow you as a class with any such

superiority of wealth as to make your presence

obnoxious. In fact I firmly believe that the

one person who gets the greatest profit out

of your business is the amiable and speedy gen-

tleman who pulls your rikshas.

There was once a broker who decided to do

his visiting on a bicycle. But the end of his

story is too sad to repeat publicly.

Taken all round you are a happy body, I

should imagine, using the word body in the

collective sense, and though you live in an

atmosphere of threatened combination and

boycot amongst yourselves, I see no dimi-

nition to rise superior to all your troubles

and trouble. I feel grateful for your efforts to

direct me on the road to wealth, and whilst I

personally have more faith in the place tips at

the race meetings, I recognise that your efforts are directed with that true sense of

sportmanship which next to your financial

genius, is your most marked characteristic.

Sir, I give you good day, and trust when you

next have to remind me of a settlement, I shall

have enough for Ongtong.—MAYO is

member of the Gymkhana Club. Winner of

Singapore Gymkhana.

## WUCHOW NOTES.

## MERCHANTS' VICTORY.

Wuchow, 20 October, 1907.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-sixth ordinary meeting to be held at the Company's premises, Des Vaux Road Central on Saturday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, reads:

The directors beg to submit their report on the working of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1907.

The following account, including the sum of \$16,200 brought forward from last account, has a credit balance of \$3,946.97 from which has been deducted directors' and auditor's fees, saving \$2,424.97, which your directors propose to appropriate as follows:

1908 ACCOUNT.

The amount standing to the credit of this account is \$36,050.27, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of \$10 a share, absorbing \$20,000.

The balance of \$86,050.27 it is recommended

be employed in the formation of an account to be called "Underwriting Suspense Account" and to further augment this by the transfer of \$15,000.00 from the Reserve Fund.

The Reserve Fund will then stand at \$1,500,000.00 and the Underwriting Suspense Account at \$60,050.27.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Since the last meeting Mr. D. M. Nissim

resigned his seat on leaving Hongkong and

Mr. E. Shellin was invited to fill the vacancy.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs.

F. Maitland, H. P. White, E. Shellin and G.

C. Moxon, retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs.

H. Percy Smith and A. R. Lowe.

Mr. W. H

## FIRE IN THE HARBOUR.

## JUNK BURNT TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

## A FINE SPECTACLE.

7th last.

It was a remarkable coincidence that, within the very sessions of the Legislative Council during which the question of the provision of an additional fire-boat for the harbour of Victoria, should have occurred such a prominent part in the discussion in connection with the Estimates, a fire should have occurred in the harbour to demonstrate the wisdom of the Government's proposal to add another floating fire-engine to the equipment of the local Fire Brigade.

Shortly before 2 p.m. this afternoon a dense column of smoke, rising high in the air, in the direction of the western limit of the harbour denoted the burning of some craft or other in the waters of the Colony. When a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* hastened to the scene of what proved to be the burning of the benzine-laden cargo boat, No. 1,642, he was rewarded with a magnificent spectacle.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS.

## IMPEACHMENT OF THE KWANGSI GOVERNOR.

[Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Canton, 7th October.

Mr. Woo, the Financial Director, late acting Viceroy, sent a secret telegram to the Grand Council impeaching Governor Chang Ming-ki of Kwangsi province stating that Chou-kuang is deceitful and muddling in directing his affairs and very limited in ability. Having withdrawn the prohibition on the export of rice, he purposely levied an extraordinary tax on it. On two occasions, he allowed his soldiers to arrest people out of his jurisdiction by crossing to the South-Western part of Sia Ling district (in Lo Ting Prefecture, Kwangtung) and several innocent persons were shot to death by his soldiers who took the opportunity of committing robbery, in the case of the wharves, he dared not protest being afraid of foreign influence. And he several times ignored the request to seize the rebels who came across to Kwangtung and gave trouble. Such conduct is vain and *laissez-faire*, setting a bad example to his subordinates.

## STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Within a few hundred yards from the south-eastern extremity of Stonecutter's Island a large sea-going junk was seen to be ablaze. The fire was burning fiercely on the doomed wooden craft. The red flames shot up above the height of the mast, and a huge column of black smoke rose high in the air spreading itself in such a manner as to obscure a portion of the western sky. The fire, as can easily be imagined, must have been impossible of control by any of the crew on board none of whom were seen when our reporter was near the scene of the fire.

Cargo-boat No. 1,642, of 700 to 800 piculs' capacity, was alongside the s.s. *Sultan van Langkat*, which had arrived from Pulo Sambu and Singapore this morning, with a cargo of petroleum and benzine consigned to Messrs. Meyer & Co. The benzine was being discharged into the boat when the cargo accidentally caught fire. How it originated it has not yet been ascertained.

As the contents of the benzine tins were burning—such was the inflammable character of the junk's cargo—the ill-fated craft slowly sank until she was almost entirely submerged, save for the mast, which by some remarkable, and at present unaccountable reason was not consumed by the devouring flames.

## A TRAIL OF LIVING FIRE.

It is surmised that upon the discovery of the fire on board the crew must have made some attempt at extinguishing the flames for a number of tins with their inflammable contents were jettisoned into the water. The tins floated and as they were carried by the tide in the direction of the Island, they formed a trail of living fire on the surface.

The first launches to arrive to the junk's rescue were two from the Harbour Department and soon after two Police pinnaces reached the scene of the burning junk. It was perfectly evident that nothing could be done to prevent and which need not here be further dwelt upon, since they are masters of common knowledge.

If there is one fact more than another which strikes the student of political economy it is that in few instances do we see the great centres of industry rising up side by side with the natural fields of production, but that, with perhaps the exception of iron and steel, which almost necessitate proximity to the coal fields, the industrial localities are widely separated from the sources which supply the raw material, one obvious reason of course being the enormous home markets to be supplied, which enable the manufacturer to cater as cheaply if not more so than any other place could possibly do.

Having a large home market Manchester, or rather Lancashire, is not only able to control the home market but from this very fact is enabled to supply foreign countries, including those places producing the raw material at a price that cannot be touched.

Notwithstanding this explanation one cannot get rid of the economic fact that the nearer the source of raw supplies the better chance of successful competition.

The Straits Settlements (and I do not here include the Federated Malay States) being in close proximity to vast markets should be in a position to successfully engage in local industries and not be contented with a few native controlled affairs which look for a market merely in Singapore or Penang.

Tin smelting, oil extracting, and biscuit factories are the principal industries that have been localised here, and to these may be added engineering and shipbuilding, nor must a reference be omitted to the small guita and rubber factory at Pasir Panjang, and is not one of these was the origin the result of British enterprise, but it was the foreigner and the conservative Chinese who gave the impetus.

I am not now referring to the numerous native or European handicrafts or businesses such as brickmaking, sage and rice milling, aerated water factories, ice making, rattan works, dyeing, and other small industries, but to attempts seriously made to supply other countries and claim a share in the surrounding markets.

That Singapore produces little else than pineapples is true, but, as I have pointed out, the country of manufacture is seldom an object lesson in the sister Colony of Hongkong, a barren rock. Yet this rock gives an example that may well shame us into action. She has the largest sugar refinery under one roof in the world, and imports her supplies from Java, which cannot boast of a single refinery.

From her cement factories 120,000 tons are produced annually, not to speak of drain-pipes, fire-clay and fire-bricks. Her rope factory is fitted with the newest machinery and finished article is sent to India, Burma and Europe. Match factories, glass-works, paper mill, a soap and soda factory, feather cleaning and press pack-mills, and the latest erection, a large flour milling establishment, are among the principal industries of this enterprising Colony.

Like Singapore, she has her large engineering shops and the usual small Chinese manipulated crafts in addition.

What then may it be reasonably concluded lies before the energy of Singapore's business men? To enumerate a few, tanneries, rope making, fibre extracting, coconut decorticating, paper factories, confectionery works, tobacco manufacture, wheat milling, potteries, cane splitting and cabinet-making, tin plate manufacture, are among those that at once suggest themselves.

In clippings, a waste product, is now largely exported, because there is no one enterprise enough to erect a toy factory, hundreds of tons of pineapple cuttings lie decaying on the roadside, because no one has thought of extracting the valuable juice, thousands of tons of coconut husks are rotting for want of fibre extracting machinery. And no one dreams of reviving the fishing industry by the adoption of modern methods.

Let the Colony become something more than mere shopkeepers, let there arise a race of enterprising manufacturers, determined to participate in the rich markets of Asia. *Singapore* *forever*.

## CHINA'S CURRENCY.

## MACKAY TREATY EVADED.

The suggestion of H.E. Hu Wei-ich, Chinese Minister to St. Petersburg, concerning the employment of Prof. Jenkins, or any other foreign expert, to act as adviser in financial affairs to the Chinese Government and the floating of a foreign loan for the establishment of the proposed gold standard for China, as stipulated in the new Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty signed at Shanghai between Sir James Mackay and H.E. Li Hui-huan in 1902, has been rejected by the Ministry of Finance in one of its recent memorials to the Throne about Chinese financial matters.

With regard to the proposed gold standard, the Ministry says that, as there is no gold reserve in the vault of the Imperial Treasury, and in view of the existing exhausted condition of Chinese finance, it is quite impossible for the Peking Government to introduce a gold standard within the course of a few years. But anyhow the Government will first proceed to coin new silver dollars after the same weight and size of the Mexican, and to limit the output of the copper pieces in the various provincial mints as soon as preparations permit. The memorial has been passed by an Imperial Rescript—H. C. H. H. H.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

## THE HONGKONG TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

On the 7th October of the "Hongkong Telegraph" it was written that the "Colonial Government has sent a secret telegram to the Grand Council impeaching Governor Chang Ming-ki of Kwangsi province stating that Chou-kuang is deceitful and muddling in directing his affairs and very limited in ability. Having withdrawn the prohibition on the export of rice, he purposely levied an extraordinary tax on it. On two occasions, he allowed his soldiers to arrest people out of his jurisdiction by crossing to the South-Western part of Sia Ling district (in Lo Ting Prefecture, Kwangtung) and several innocent persons were shot to death by his soldiers who took the opportunity of committing robbery, in the case of the wharves, he dared not protest being afraid of foreign influence. And he several times ignored the request to seize the rebels who came across to Kwangtung and gave trouble. Such conduct is vain and *laissez-faire*, setting a bad example to his subordinates.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The Board of Agriculture, Labour and Commerce has fixed the date of the 8th instant to hold a meeting in order to discuss the question of promoting steamship services to America, Australia and the Southern Archipelago.

BANNERMAN ALLOWANCE.

No sooner was the decree for cancelling the allowance given to the Bannermen issued than those in the capital got into a panic. The Government, fearing that this would cause a rebellion, has issued an order to the effect that all the Bannermen of the various provinces must be given land before the allowance could be discontinued.

## A KIDNAPPED GIRL.

A native girl of about 7 or 8 years of age was found on board the French boat *Paul Beau* on her way to Canton last Friday night. Being questioned by the commandant staff, she did not seem to remember anything concerning her parents and did not know her place of abode. The only reply she gave was that she wanted to go back to her country. Probably the commandant will take her back to Hongkong and hand her over to the Police.

## INDUSTRIAL SINGAPORE.

## ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE AT A DISCOUNT.

The position acquired by Singapore as the greatest emporium of trade in South East Asia was a natural growth requiring no artificial aid to create, and it is probable that there is no great port in the wide world that has required so little care at the hands of the human architect.

That its supremacy as the middleman of commerce in recent years has been somewhat shaken is due to causes not impossible to prevent and which need not here be further dwelt upon, since they are matters of common knowledge.

If there is one fact more than another which strikes the student of political economy it is that in few instances do we see the great centres of industry rising up side by side with the natural fields of production, but that, with perhaps the exception of iron and steel, which almost necessitate proximity to the coal fields, the industrial localities are widely separated from the sources which supply the raw material, one obvious reason of course being the enormous home markets to be supplied, which enable the manufacturer to cater as cheaply if not more so than any other place could possibly do.

Having a large home market Manchester, or rather Lancashire, is not only able to control the home market but from this very fact is enabled to supply foreign countries, including those places producing the raw material at a price that cannot be touched.

Notwithstanding this explanation one cannot get rid of the economic fact that the nearer the source of raw supplies the better chance of successful competition.

The Straits Settlements (and I do not here include the Federated Malay States) being in close proximity to vast markets should be in a position to successfully engage in local industries and not be contented with a few native controlled affairs which look for a market merely in Singapore or Penang.

Tin smelting, oil extracting, and biscuit factories are the principal industries that have been localised here, and to these may be added engineering and shipbuilding, nor must a reference be omitted to the small guita and rubber factory at Pasir Panjang, and is not one of these was the origin the result of British enterprise, but it was the foreigner and the conservative Chinese who gave the impetus.

I am not now referring to the numerous native or European handicrafts or businesses such as brickmaking, sage and rice milling, aerated water factories, ice making, rattan works, dyeing, and other small industries, but to attempts seriously made to supply other countries and claim a share in the surrounding markets.

That Singapore produces little else than pineapples is true, but, as I have pointed out, the country of manufacture is seldom an object lesson in the sister Colony of Hongkong, a barren rock. Yet this rock gives an example that may well shame us into action. She has the largest sugar refinery under one roof in the world, and imports her supplies from Java, which cannot boast of a single refinery.

From her cement factories 120,000 tons are produced annually, not to speak of drain-pipes, fire-clay and fire-bricks. Her rope factory is fitted with the newest machinery and finished article is sent to India, Burma and Europe. Match factories, glass-works, paper mill, a soap and soda factory, feather cleaning and press pack-mills, and the latest erection, a large flour milling establishment, are among the principal industries of this enterprising Colony.

Like Singapore, she has her large engineering shops and the usual small Chinese manipulated crafts in addition.

What then may it be reasonably concluded lies before the energy of Singapore's business men? To enumerate a few, tanneries, rope making, fibre extracting, coconut decorticating, paper factories, confectionery works, tobacco manufacture, wheat milling, potteries, cane splitting and cabinet-making, tin plate manufacture, are among those that at once suggest themselves.

In clippings, a waste product, is now largely exported, because there is no one enterprise enough to erect a toy factory, hundreds of tons of pineapple cuttings lie decaying on the roadside, because no one has thought of extracting the valuable juice, thousands of tons of coconut husks are rotting for want of fibre extracting machinery. And no one dreams of reviving the fishing industry by the adoption of modern methods.

Let the Colony become something more than mere shopkeepers, let there arise a race of enterprising manufacturers, determined to participate in the rich markets of Asia. *Singapore* *forever*.

## NEW NOVELS.

## AN OUT-AND-OUT ADVENTURER.

For unmitigated rascality, unscrupulousness, and an utter disregard of any and all the conventions, there are few novels we have come across to equal "The Adventures of John Johnson." Little do we that the author, Mr. Frederic Gatrell, pleads that "none of the characters here described are offered for imitation." Of course, we are perfectly well aware that there are men who are in the world by trampling on the virtue of others, and women who encourage the advances of libertines, but John will take a deal of beating. He arrives in London from Australia, where he has failed at everything he has been engaged at, and promptly decides that his tongue, his impudence and his wonderful power of fascination, will elevate him to a foremost position.

He becomes a journalist, and if he were typical of those who labour to instruct and interest the world, then the race of journalists might well sweep into the other regions. He is a corruption personified, and although he has been anxious to admit his difficulties scot-free, at all events, his advance in the world proceeds unchecked, being achieved wholly by his faculty of taking advantage of the weakness of infatuated woman-kind. He is never, without at least one woman, and sometimes half a dozen, hanging round his neck and one of his greatest troubles is to keep them all apart. He is eternally making love to women, he would ogle and pretend to adore a brazen image—and, except, when he is asleep, he is uttering ponderous platitudes which are accepted as gems of wisdom. Whatever he touches he is master of, and yet he is successful, marrying in the teeth of opposition a wealthy widow old enough to be his grandmother and making love to a millionaire's daughter who is nursing his wife on her deathbed. There is no moral to the book, just as there is no limit to the "hero" in it—adorned, "The Adventures of John Johnson" is one of those books which are seldom seen in daylight; it never graces the table when the family is around; its Rabelaisian pungency is never hinted at. But it is one of those books that sell. The writing has no claim to distinction, but the story is all that people will buy it for, and unless we are much mistaken, it will *et alio* like wildfire. The author is T. Werner Laurie, London, and the Colonial Edition is on the market.

## THE BACKWARD LOVER.

When we picked up "A Sentimental Season" and glanced at a couple of pages of scraps of criticism on Mr. Thomas Cobb's work, from which we learned that Mr. Cobb is the comical humorist of society, we prepared to enjoy a dainty, delicate wit playing around the follies of the *bon ton*. As a matter of fact "A Sentimental Season" is the reverse of humorous, although it is far from dull. Mr. Cobb knows how to write a story of love in a country house, but his "plot" in this instance is somewhat hackneyed. At first there is a suggestion of Sir Richard Calmady about the story; then there is a hint of the Tragedy of *Medea*; and there is to wind up with a general mix-up in which everybody is made happy but the wiser—the tale is told in the first person. Kitty is the source of all the troubles, as a good many Kitties have been before her. She is in and out of love half a dozen times; runs away and marries a notorious *roué*; repeats at leisure when the *baillié* come in; and returns home after the death of her child. The elderly beau conveniently succumbs to *drunken tritement* or something very similar, and itty is free and unfettered. It will be guessed that the autobiographer is eating his heart out for love of Kitty, but he has no *no*; he never begins his lovemaking till it is too late, and then he has to appear on the next scene as the benevolent cousin, whose *purse* is ever at Kitty's disposal. Kitty weeps and laughs at regular intervals, but she has a royal limp of it on the whole, and when she marries the son of a baronet, a respectable baronet it is noted, and not a blackguard as all baronets are supposed to be, then there is nothing more left for her to desire. And the *baillié*, the hesitating lover who misses all his chances, goes home to his books and dreams. It is a delightful story, admirably told, and written with an eye to style. It would be a still more delightful story if we were not induced to fancy that in sitting down to "A Sentimental Season" we were to enjoy half an hour with a twentieth century wit. T. Werner Laurie, London, is the publisher.

## OLD BOY.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1907.

## WHEAT AND FLOUR PRODUCTION IN JAPAN.

## A REVIEW OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

According to returns compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce the production of wheat in Japan and its value during the past ten years is as follows:—

Yield. Value.

1896.....	3,559,412	Y22,424,295
1897.....	3,811,000	Y26,288,488
1898.....	4,18,888	Y25,569,606
1899.....	4,14,105	Y218,575
1900.....	4,237,456	Y36,687,775
1901.....	4,375,376	Y29,562,826
1902.....	3,954,497	Y27,721,255
1903.....	1,875,388	Y19,026,434
1904.....	3,868,901	Y27,277,853
1905.....	3,601,533	Y27,816,086

As shown above, there are signs of gradual diminution of wheat production in Japan owing to the extension of mulberry fields and the competition of foreign wheat and flour.

Apart from 1903, which was an exceptionally bad year for the wheat crop, an average yield for the nine years quoted above was 3,970,000 *koku* valued at Y35,220,000.

The importation of foreign wheat and flour during the same years was as follows:—

Wheat. Flour.
1896..... Y100,236 Y994,202
1897..... 364,355 1,150,568
1898..... 149,913 2,024,153
1899..... 692,342 3,887,516
1900..... 272,869 2,873,302
1901..... 240,050 3,278,334
1902..... 4,767,839 10,324,420
1903..... 1,539,773 9,

## A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION.

## THE ADSEITS' TRIAL.

ATTEMPTS ACCUSED TO HAVE MADE TO GET THE BOX AWAY.

## UTILITY OF THE FIRE-FLOAT.

ALARM OF FIRE ON BOARD S.S. "CATHERINE APAR."

A report of fire in the harbour was communicated to the Harbour Office last Wednesday morning about 10.30 o'clock. The report located the outbreak on board the Calcutta liner *Catherine Apar*, lying in the thick of the shipping of the Hongkong, Canton and Mackay Steamboat Co's wharf to the west.

Always alert and ever ready for any emergency, whether the result of a squall or to combat the devouring flames of a petroleum-laden junk, the harbour officials were at once up and doing. Flinging aside a sheaf of "minute papers" or some other departmental documents, Mr. E. Jones, assistant Harbour Master, in instant was away from his office and at the next had boarded the Harbour Office launch which, in no time, was scurrying away from the pier to the scene of the supposed conflagration.

Meanwhile, the floating fire-engine was apprised of the alarm and in no time a company of firemen from the Central had boarded the fire-boat which, also, promptly made for the *Apar* steamer. The fire-boat dashed through a labyrinthine course of sampans, junks, ferry-boats and steamers, to reach the *Catherine Apar*.

From the Harbour Office, the earliest information was passed on to the Commodore on board H.M.C. *Tanar*. The agents of the *Apar*, Messrs. David Sasco & Sons, Ltd., were also informed of the report. A clerk from the shipping department of the firm was detailed with a despatch to investigate. When this gentleman had his launch brought alongside the steamer he was just in time to see Mr. Jones' launch casting off from the *Catherine Apar*. The fire-boat had already reached the vessel only to discover that her services were not required. The firemen had evidently had a fine hour perpetrated on them. We would not, however, be surprised to learn that the alarm was raised by some serious official to demonstrate the preparedness of the fire-boat in the harbour and the efficiency and smartness of the brigade to cope with a fire among the shipping in the port. As an object lesson, the alarm this forenoon proved, beyond a doubt, the practical utility of the floating engine and the promptness of the Brigade to answer any call of urgency. It also proved that, whether in reality or at practice, the shipping interests of the port of Victoria are entrusted into the hands of officials who are capable of rendering an excellent account of one of the most important departments of Government in Hongkong—we allude to the Harbour Master's Department—evidently if they are hampered by the lack of the additional fire-boat which the Government propose to purchase when the Estimates have finally passed through the Legislative Council.

## FOUR FARMERS AND A ROGUE.

## THE "TREAT" THAT NEVER CAME OFF.

A sulky-looking individual, trading under the name of Li Yuen, figured in the dock, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, last Wednesday, at the Police Court, on a charge of robbery. Last week four country yokels took passage to Hongkong to see the sights. On Thursday afternoon, leaving the Man Fong boarding-house, they proceeded to do the town. One of the farmers, Wong Sam, had the sum of \$12 in his pocket. They had seen all they had come to see and were on their way to a tea shop in Wing Lok Street at Wong's invitation, when something occurred that broke up the tea party. A man, approaching Wong from behind, spat on his shoulder. Wong, believing that this was the custom among people of large cities when they had taken a liking to a fellow, quietly brushed it off with his hand, and was forgetting the incident when he was called to his bearings by hearing his dollars jingling in his pocket. Turning sharply on his heel he saw a man striding down the road for all he was worth. Wong felt his pocket, only to discover that his dollars had disappeared. In a second he was after the thief. The others saw themselves losing a "treat" and they followed Wong hot foot. District watchmen No. 4, who was on duty at the junction of Wing Lok Street and Bonham Strand, saw the procession coming full tilt in his direction. He could not find time to look up the regulation as to what to do in such cases, so he got in the middle of the road and grabbed the first man that came past him. He was right for once. A moment later the farmer—evidently wearing shoes a size too big for him—came limping up and told how they had been victimised—Wong telling how his \$12 had left his pocket without his knowledge, and the others how they lost their tea. The thief, who was no other than Li Yuen, was taken to the Central Station. He was searched, but no money was found on him, and it was the opinion of the police that he escaped. His Worship found accused guilty and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The wet weather saved him from a dose of the stocks. This, however, was no satisfaction to Wong, who, no doubt, is wondering how his board bill is going to be paid. The quartet quitted the Court looking quite seedy and it would be interesting to hear their opinion of Hongkong.

## BOTTLE FLINGING IN THE HARBOUR.

## FOUR-YEAR-OLD CHILD SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A serious charge, which will probably have to be amended before a conviction can be secured, was brought against a boatman—Cheung Tai, of cargo-boat 330—at the Police Court, last Wednesday. It was alleged that he had assaulted a boatwoman—Ho Ho, of sampan 536—causing bodily harm. There is nothing in the evidence, it is stated, to show that Ho Ho was in any way assaulted by the boatman, but for some months past a grudge has existed between Cheung Tai and Ho Ho. Except for a few words exchanged between them when they chanced to meet, no violence resulted. On Tuesday afternoon Cheung Tai's cargo-boat was moored alongside the steamer *Halim* loading cargo. Cheung, who was supervising the loading, was standing forward. Turning round, he saw Ho Ho's sampan crossing his bows. The same words were exchanged between the parties is not denied. Ho Ho, the report says, proved herself an exceptional orator. Cheung Tai could not find words to reply at the moment and picking up a bottle, he is alleged to have hit the woman. The bottle struck Ho Ho's four-year-old child instead, opening its head in half a dozen places and severing two arteries. A passing police pinnace was haled and the boatman was taken into custody. The child was removed to hospital for treatment. In the meantime, the case stands adjourned until the 12th instant, by which time it is believed the child will have recovered.

## THE ADSEITS' TRIAL.

ATTEMPTS ACCUSED TO HAVE MADE TO GET THE BOX AWAY.

## THE 7TH INST.

The fifth day's hearing of the trial of William Hall Adseits for the murder of Gertrude Dayton was continued at the Magistracy this afternoon. Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne presided.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, of Messrs. Dennis and Bowley, prosecuted. Mr. Reginald Harding appeared for the defence.

H. W. Kent, a shipping clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was called to the stand. On Sunday, 4th August, about 10 a.m., witness said he was in the office.

Mr. Morrell—Did anyone come in to see you?

Witness—Yes, an American came in and said he wished to ship a box to Hoikow, by the *Singapore*, advertised to sail from the following morning.

Did he bring the box with him?—He didn't bring it into the office. He deposited it down-stairs.

Did you see the box?—Yes.

Would you know it again if you saw it?

What sort of a box was it?—An ordinary Saratoga trunk.

The trunk was brought into Court, and witness said it looked exactly like it.

Did he give a name?—Yes, "F. Jackson."

Was there any address on the box?—Nothing, except "Hoikow."

As a rule it is customary to get full particulars from the shipper?—Yes.

Did you ask the shipper of this box for the full particulars?—The addressee, the American said, was expecting the trunk and he would take delivery of it at Hoikow.

Did he say anything else?—Yes, he wanted the trunk sent on board at once.

And what did you say?—I said it could not be done and that the box would be sent aboard in the usual course.

Was he satisfied?—Yes, and left.

Did you notice the man at all? Can you give a description of him?—Yes. He was a tall man, about 5 ft. 10 in.; clean shaven; fair; dressed in dark tweed clothes, and with brown hair, and spoke with a distinct American accent.

Can you identify the man?—It is doubtful.

You failed to identify him in court?—Yes.

After he left the office on the 4th August did you see any more of him?—Yes. He returned an hour later and said he wanted to change the destination of the box from Hoikow to Sydney.

Did he say what ship he wanted it to go by?—Yes, the *Chinglu* which was to sail on the following day.

Well, what did you do?—I thought it extraordinary, and asked him how it was he wanted to alter the destination.

Did he answer you?—Yes. He said the addressee went to Australia and it would be more convenient to have the box sent there.

And did you agree to make the necessary alteration?—I did; and told him he must return on Monday morning at office hours.

And what happened then?—He left the office.

Did he give you back the papers for the *Singapore*?—No. He kept them.

When you got to the office on Monday morning was the box there?—No.

Were the *Singapore* papers there?—Yes.

How did you get them?—A Chinese shipping clerk gave me them.

By Mr. Harding—He could not remember the exact time the American called at the office that Sunday morning. It was about 10 a.m. The box he brought had several labels on it.

A street coolie, living in a shed at the entrance to Lee Yuen Street, East, stated that between four and five o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th August he was sitting in a shed west of Pedder's Wharf.

Did anybody engage you that day?—Yes.

Who did?—That European in the dock.

What did he engage you for?—He took me and another coolie to Butterfield and Swire's office, and at the foot of the stairs he pointed to a box, the Saratoga, and said he wanted it removed.

To where?—To a bamboo wharf outside B. & S. offices. Then the box was placed on a sampan.

And?—We were paid 10 cents each, and the foreigner left in the sampan.

Did you see where the sampan went to?—No.

Do you remember going to the gaol?—Yes.

Who did you see there?—The accused.

Was he alone?—No. I picked him out of a crowd of other foreigners.

Mr. Harding—When you came up to the gaol on the 25th September did you expect to see the man who engaged you on the 4th August?—I saw him.

Mr. Harding tried hard to get the witness to answer the question in a more intelligent manner, but the witness was immovable.

Look at that trunk. Is it in the same condition, externally, as it was when you took it to the pier?—Yes.

The other street coolie, gave corroborative evidence, but failed to identify the European who engaged him.

A sampan woman spoke as to being engaged by a European on the afternoon of 4th August.

The European had a box with him and she took them to the steamer *Monteagle*. Arriving alongside the European went on board and a little later the box was taken aboard by two coolies.

Mr. Harding, during his cross-examination, wanted to know how the European engaged her sampan and how he made her understand his wishes. The witness, who knew a bit of English, was asked how she was addressed by the European. "I wauches sampan our hour," she said the European addressed her. Then she continued: "I talkes him eighty cents. He talkes my all right two dollars!"

The witness was very sharp with her replies, could not say how many Europeans engaged her sampan since August 4th. How could she tell? She was always carrying Europeans.

THE "MONTEAGLE'S" QUARTERMASTER'S STORY.

John Joseph Lyons, quartermaster of the steamer *Monteagle*, who left the ship since the discovery of the tragedy, was the next witness to be examined. At 6.30 p.m., on Sunday, 4th August, witness said he was on duty on the main gangway. A little later he went into his room to get a drink. On his return he saw Gertrude Dayton for some time. She knew the accused as Walter Adseits. She also knew the accused as Walter Adseits. She first met him in July in Manila. Witness knew the accused and the Dayton woman were acquaintances—she had seen them together in her company. On the 21st July, witness proceeded Gertrude Dayton and the accused left Manila together for Hongkong. Witness never saw Gertrude Dayton alive after that. She saw and identified her dead body later.

Mr. Morrell—How did you know it was the body of Gertrude Dayton?

Witness—From her teeth (the gold filling).

Witness had seen them so often and her fingers (long, with white nail).

"What happened next?" asked Mr. Morrell. "The trunk was lowered below into the baggage room," answered the witness.

Was that the place where it was to go?—No.

The accused wished me to put the trunk in the hold, but I put it in the baggage room.

Did you see the accused quit the ship?—No, I did not.

Would you know the trunk?—Witness, examining the Saratoga, said it looked exactly like the one he lowered into the baggage room.

Did you notice what the accused was wearing?—Yes. A dark soft American hat (dark slouch hat), and a suit and a soft blue collar.

By Mr. Harding—He never saw the accused before 4th August. He identified him without any difficulty. He did not think there were any labels on the Saratoga trunk when it was brought on board. At first he could tell, and then was on board the *Monteagle* for about twenty minutes.

A pawnbroker's assistant who received certain articles of jewellery in pawn from a European looking like Adseits was the next one to take the stand.

8th INST.

DR. MACFARLANE DESCRIBES THE FINDING OF THE CORPSE.

This afternoon, at the Magistracy, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne presided, further evidence was adduced in the trial of William Hall Adseits for the murder of Gertrude Dayton, on 4th August last.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Dennis and Bowley's office, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Reginald Harding was for the defence.

The space at the back of the court-room was comfortably filled when the trial was resumed, the majority of spectators on this occasion being soldiers and sailors.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

Dr. H. Macfarlane, medical officer in charge of the public mortuary at Kowloon, took the stand. On the evening of the 7th August last, he stated, a trunk was brought to the mortuary and opened in his presence. Other persons who saw the opening of the trunk were Chief Detective Inspector Hanson, Inspector Mr. Hardy, Sergeant Watt and a few other police officers. The trunk contained the dead body of an adult female. The body, he explained, was lying on its side with its back to the front of the trunk. The thighs were bent on the abdomen. The head was more or less concealed by the arms. The body was very much decomposed. Witness said that the body had been removed from the trunk and placed on a mortuary table. The body was dressed in a chemise. Two towels, marked "Hongkong Hotel," were found in the trunk. An examination of the body was then held. A lady's belt was found knotted around the woman's neck to the left of middle line. The belt was made of a hair brush had been thrust through between the skin and the belt and had had one complete turn of the belt round the handle. The belt was tight round the neck. On untwisting the knot a mark of circular depression was found running round the neck in a horizontal manner. The mark was about an inch wide in front and narrowed down to a quarter of an inch behind, the belt corresponding to the mark.

Mr. Morrell—Were there any bruises on the body?

Witness—Decomposition would have hidden them if there were any.

Except for the mark on the neck were there any other external marks on the body?—No.

Witness, continuing, said that on examination of the body he found the stomach and lungs decomposed; the brain was green, and the heart muscles soft, while the valves of the heart, as far as he could see, were normal. From his examination witness could not state what was the cause of death. He thought the band round the neck could have caused death, but he could not state for certain as the body was too much decomposed.

Mr. Morrell—Did you see the body again?

Witness—Yes, at 5.10 p.m., on the 15th, at the mortuary of the Colonial cemetery. The body was in a coffin and I identified the body by its general appearance.

Was the body in a better condition?—Yes; the swelling had gone down.

And the features?—More recognisable.

Did anybody identify the body?—Yes. A woman named Josie Marshall identified it as that of Gertrude Dayton.

After the body was identified did you take any other steps?—Yes. I took out the liver, the kidneys and part of the intestines and sent them to the Government analyst to find out if there was any poison in them.

By Mr. Harding—Witness was a licensee of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He measured the body and found it to be 5 ft. 8 in. Judging from the fact that the body of the deceased was found with a belt round her neck, twisted by the end of a brush, it was extremely unlikely that deceased strangled herself. Witness only knew of two cases of self strangulation within the last fifty years. It took Josie Marshall a minute to identify the body at the cemetery, she being very much alarmed at the smell of the body.

THE FINDING OF THE TRUNK.

Sergeant George Watt, of Hungtong Police Station, called and examined, said that at 4.30 p.m. on 4th August last, from information received, he boarded the steamer *Monteagle*, which was lying in No. 1 dock, at Kowloon. On arriving on board witness went into the baggage room and he was shown a trunk. Witness opened the trunk and found the body of a white woman. Witness had the trunk sent to the mortuary. Looking into the trunk, witness said the woman's head could not be seen as the head was lying under the shoulder. Resting on top of the body was a man's night shirt. Witness was handed a blue lady's waist band and he recognised it as the one found tied round the woman's neck. The night shirt—a much soiled one—was here produced. Witness said he had already examined it and found a letter—either "I" or "T"—sewn in the inside of the collar. A glove and the woman's chemise—which was much torn—the witness concluded, were also found in the trunk.

&lt;p

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Luard, K.C.M.G.; His Excellency, Mel-Gan; Broadwood, C.M.G. (the General Officer Commanding the Troops); Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary); Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer); Hon. Mr. W. Ross Davies (Attorney-General); Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works); Hon. Capt. Basil H. Taylor, R.N. (Harbour Master); Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General); Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.C.M.; Hon. Mr. E. Osborne; Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk; Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt; Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick; and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clark of Councils).

## ABSENT.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

His Excellency the Governor stated that the following would constitute the Standing Committees for the ensuing year:

Finance Committee—All the members of the Council except the Governor—the Colonial Secretary chairman.

Law Committee—The Attorney-General; Dr. Ho Kai, Messrs. Wei Yuk, Pollock and the Harbour Master.

The Public Works Committee—The Director of Public Works chairman, the Colonial Treasurer, Messrs. Osborne, Hewitt and Keswick.

## FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 48 and 49. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of the Finance Committee (No. 9) was unanimously adopted.

## THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Companies. The object of the Bill was, he said, set forth in the preamble. Under this Bill the Governor in Council had power to grant a licence relaying a company from the necessity of keeping a register in its company's office in Hongkong. Hereafter the register kept at the head office of the company was to be regarded as the register under the Act of 1865. The Bill had received the full consideration of the Chamber of Commerce and also of representatives of various companies in Shanghai who were primarily interested in the proposals. Representations had been forwarded by the representatives of the Shanghai companies and it appeared that they approved generally of the proposals contained in the Bill. There were three amendments which were proposed by the Shanghai representatives and these were submitted for the consideration of the Government. The Government approved of two out of the three and incorporated them in the Bill. With reference to the third, the Government had approved of it in a modified form.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the motion was adopted.

The Council went into Committee on the Bill.

On subsection 6 of section 4 a short discussion took place.

Mr. Hewitt pointed out that Hongkong under this Bill would probably lose a considerable sum in the way of probate duty by the terms of the Bill.

Mr. Keswick said that probate duty on shares held in Shanghai would be payable there. He knew that to be the case from personal experience. Deceased shareholders, British subjects, who appeared on the register in Shanghai, paid duty to the Consular authorities there, so it was not lost to the Crown. It might be diverted from Hongkong, but the Crown got it in any case.

The Colonial Secretary—That is the explanation.

The Colonial Treasurer—I think it exceedingly unfair that property in Shanghai should be charged probate duty in Hongkong.

Mr. Keswick: There is a danger also of its being paid twice over.

Mr. Hewitt said the point he had raised was in connection with people who held shares and died at home and whose duty could not be collected. The question had only arisen within the last hour and he had not had time to give it full consideration.

Mr. Keswick remarked that the case he had in mind was that of a man who died at home, Sir Robert Jardine, and whose estate paid probate at home and in Shanghai also.

After further discussion,

Mr. Keswick urged the Council to follow the suggestions of the Shanghai representatives who had considered the Bill, and framed amendments which he was sure met with the approval of the entire community.

The Attorney-General said that he would consider the point raised by Mr. Hewitt and if, when the Bill came up for the third reading, it was deemed desirable to make any alteration, he would move that the Bill be re-committed to committee.

The Bill passed through Committee with the amendments mentioned.

## THE STOCKS.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to limit the imposition by public exposure in the stocks. He stated that the punishment of the stocks had been considered excessive in some cases, and having regard to the representations made to the Government in the matter it had been thought desirable to limit the power of imposing this punishment to cases where the offences were punished by imprisonment only. The Bill had been introduced for the purpose of meeting the representations that had been made.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Mr. Keswick wished to oppose the Bill because he felt that they had been pushed into it. His Excellency, would pardon if he called attention to the fact that His Excellency had only recently arrived and had not had an opportunity of studying the conditions of crime and the status of the people who committed crime. The Attorney-General also had but recently arrived and he (Mr. Keswick) could not feel they had been rushed into this Bill by a small section of the Chinese community here who evidently had got control of one of the daily papers and who having acquired a certain amount of Western knowledge and learning and habits considered that the exposure of their fellow countrymen in the stocks was a reflection on themselves. They, however, entirely forgot that we were next door to China. A man had only to go out twenty minutes and he was over the border. The people who were punished by exposure in the stocks were not of the respectable class but they were rogues and vagabonds, and as they thought that in dealing with the man of that type they should consider the conditions under which they themselves lived in their own country. In their own country torture was one of the mildest punishments they had to suffer from. He did not need to expatiate on the various punishments which malcontents received in China, but he wished to draw their attention to the experience of a

place called Shanghai. There the bamboo and the canes were abolished, inside the Settlement, although outside these methods of punishment were freely in vogue. There, instead of twenty minutes to get over the border, it took at the utmost ten minutes. What was the consequence of the removal of these punishments? The consequence was that crimes increased by leaps and bounds and the prisons were full of malefactors. These things should be considered very carefully by all members of the Council before they voted for the Bill which was now before the Council. He had the greatest admiration for those of our Chinese fellow-subjects who had emancipated themselves from the old style which obtained across the border but he maintained that if they studied the best interests of their own countrymen they would, instead of trying to mitigate the forms of punishment for wrongdoers, assist the Government in making it absolutely plain in the most effective way to rogues and vagabonds that Hongkong was no place for them.

Dr. Ho Kai said he had not intended to speak on this Bill, but after what Mr. Keswick had said he thought a few words were necessary. He did not think the hon. member could have studied the Bill. It was not intended to take the punishment of the stocks away altogether from the statute book. The Bill simply limited that punishment to certain crimes, crimes which ought to be punished with some effective punishment, crimes like larceny, robbery, returning from banishment and others. Minor crimes, such as obstructions in the streets, however, he thought were the crimes which, they thought, ought not to be punishable by the stocks. The hon. member also misapprehended the actual state of things. It was not only a small section, so far as this Bill was concerned, who were advocating the passing of this Bill. He might say the great majority of the Chinese favoured this interpretation of the punishment by the stocks. He quite admitted there were some who wished to go further, but the majority of Chinese thought that a Bill introducing the limitations contained in this Bill would be effective. There need be no apprehension that if this Bill were passed there would be an increase in crime, because the more serious crimes were still punishable by the stocks. If the imposition of the stocks were more universally applied, not only to Chinese but to others, he thought that would take away a great deal of opposition from the minority of Chinamen to this mode of punishment.

The Attorney-General thought Dr. Ho Kai had correctly interpreted the effect of the Bill. He had returns showing the number of prisoners sentenced to the stocks in 1906 and he found that all the serious offences would still come under the old law, assuming this Bill to be passed. The offences that should not be punishable were offences of minor degree. For instance, under the Licensing Ordinance, one was sentenced to the stocks—that would no longer apply. There were two cases under the Merchant, Shipping Laws—they would no longer apply. But for all the more serious offences power would still be retained to impose the stocks. He did not think Mr. Keswick need have any great apprehension that the punishment which, according to the Magistrates, certainly did have a salutary effect on the Colony, would be materially lessened by this Bill.

The Colonial Secretary observed that he had the duty of maintaining law and order in the Colony for nine years and he had no hesitation in saying he did not think this Bill would in any way weaken the hands of the authorities in decreasing crime.

His Excellency the Governor remarked that the hon. member at the end of the table (Mr. Keswick) had said that he (the speaker) had not been very long in the Colony, and that the hon. Attorney-General had not been long here, but personally he had been long enough to carefully consider the provisions of this Bill which was one of special interest. He was particularly struck with the argument that if the punishment was with the argument that if the punishment was to common law-abiding people like the Chinese would cease to recognise the seriousness of crimes which they really condemned. He thought that a very strong argument. As it was when the law-abiding people went down the street and saw a person in the stocks for an offence, which they considered of serious character they admitted the necessity for taking measures against such crimes. But if they saw persons in the stocks for minor offences which they did not consider serious the Government would cease to carry with them the public opinion of the majority of the Chinese. He thought that the Bill would in no way weaken the hands of the Government or detract from their power to impose a penalty which was in accordance with tradition and the law of this Colony for many years past.

The Bill passed the second reading without a division.

The Colonial Treasurer—I think it exceedingly unfair that property in Shanghai should be charged probate duty in Hongkong.

Mr. Keswick: There is a danger also of its being paid twice over.

Mr. Hewitt said the point he had raised was in connection with people who held shares and died at home and whose duty could not be collected. The question had only arisen within the last hour and he had not had time to give it full consideration.

Mr. Keswick remarked that the case he had in mind was that of a man who died at home, Sir Robert Jardine, and whose estate paid probate at home and in Shanghai also.

After further discussion,

Mr. Keswick urged the Council to follow the suggestions of the Shanghai representatives who had considered the Bill, and framed amendments which he was sure met with the approval of the entire community.

The Attorney-General said that he would consider the point raised by Mr. Hewitt and if, when the Bill came up for the third reading, it was deemed desirable to make any alteration, he would move that the Bill be re-committed to committee.

The Bill passed through Committee with the amendments mentioned.

## THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Council considered in Committee the Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding four million nine hundred and ninety-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars to the Public Services of the year 1908.

The Bill passed Committee, and was read a third time and passed.

## PUBLIC NOTARIES.

The Attorney-General with regard to the Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the appointment of Public Notaries within the Colony said he would postpone the motion to go into committee.

Mr. Osborne asked leave to bring forward certain facts which had been brought to his attention. He could not do better than read an extract from a letter which had been addressed to him. In England the letter said, only those persons who had served articles for five years (in London seven years) to a notary public were themselves appointed notaries.

The Attorney-General rose to a point of order. I have not at present proposed any motion. It is not open to me to reply to the hon. member, I would suggest to him to reserve any observations on the Bill until I move that the Council go into committee.

The Colonial Secretary—I think it is the hon. member forwarded the letter he has there to the Attorney-General it would receive every consideration.

Mr. Osborne: Yes; I will do that.

## SEDITION PUBLICATIONS.

The Attorney-General brought up the Bill entitled An Ordinance to prevent the publication of seditious matter. He said that before moving the third reading he would ask the Council to recommit the Bill to committee. It would be within the recollection of members that Mr. Osborne addressed a question to him as to whether a Magistrate would have power to deal summarily with a case arising under the Ordinance. He had expressed the opinion at that time, and he still adhered to it, that the Magistrate would not have power to deal summarily with the question, and he did so after consulting Ordinance 3 of 1890 which enumerated the list of offences excluded from summary jurisdiction. It was possible however that people might take a different view. It was possible somebody might construe the law differently, and as it was

not the desire of the Government this offence should be dealt with summarily he asked the permission of the Council to move the re-commitment of the Bill in order to insert express words to provide that the offence should only be dealt with at the Supreme Court.

The Council went into Committee.

The Attorney-General moved the following new section:

"Clause 3. No person shall be convicted of an offence against this Ordinance except by the Supreme Court."

The clause was adopted, and the Bill was afterwards read a third time and passed.

## THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday, the 25th October, at 2.30 p.m.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was unanimously agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A sum of three thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, hot-water apparatus and bath, Government House.

## HONGKONG TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

A sum of seven thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars in aid of the vote, Education, Department of Inspector of Schools—Other Charges, Evening Continuation Classes.

This was all the business.

## QUESTION OF FORGED CHOPS.

## CHINESE BANKING BUSINESS.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court, last Thursday, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, acting Chief Justice, presiding, Lam Wing, of 20, Wellington Street, proceeded against the Po Sang firm, of 14, Wing Lok Street. The plaintiff (as endorser of Hau Kee) will be remembered, claimed from the defendant firm the sum of \$300.84, the amount of principal and interest due on a promissory note for \$300, made by the defendant firm, on 21st August, 1907, and payable to Hau Kee on demand. Or, in the alternative, the plaintiff claimed, as assignee, \$300 for money, lent to the defendant firm.

Mr. Reginald Harding was for the plaintiff, while Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the defendant.

His case was adjourned from last week in order to allow the plaintiff to produce Hau Kee.

Mr. Reginald Harding—Hau Kee is in Court, your Lordship.

Mr. R. A. Harding—I would like to identify this man.

His Honour—I don't think that Hau Kee's evidence will make much difference.

Mr. R. A. Harding—My client may have in view other proceedings, and I would like to know something about this man. We do not know him at all.

Mr. Reginald Harding asked leave to call his witness.

His Honour said there was no case for the plaintiff at all as it stood at present. He held that the chop was a forgery.

Mr. Reginald Harding—I think I will be able to prove that I have a very strong case. I submit that whether the chop is a forgery or not, it is the one that was used on this occasion, and on other occasions, by the defendant firm.

The manager of the bank was cross-examined by Mr. Reginald Harding. He said that the accountant was the only person with authority to use the firm's chop. Witness took charge of the chops at night, but in the morning he handed them over to the accountant. If the accountant was away any person calling to deposit money would have to wait until his return.

Mr. R. A. Harding—His bank had never issued a single promissory note, nor had they made any requisition on the Stamp Office for stamped paper.

Examining the requisition on the Stamp Office (produced) witness said the chop on it was not the chop of his firm. It was a forgery.

A Stamp Office clerk produced a list of applications for ten cent stamps made at the Stamp Office on 17th August. It included no application from the Po Sang firm. On 27th August an application, purporting to come from the Po Sang firm, was made for stamps.

The accountant of the defendant bank was then called. He had no knowledge of Hau Kee. That person had never been to the bank on business. He never issued the promissory note for \$300 (produced), though it had been paid to the bank.

With regard to the stamp, he said it was the stamp of the firm of Lam Wing, which he had seen on the stamp of the Po Sang firm, and he had seen it on the stamp of the Po Sang note in favour of Lam Wing. Then witness told Mr. Heng that he had borrowed the money from Lam and that when Lam called at the bank the next day he was to be seen.

Hau Kee called by the plaintiff, said he was a travelling trader. In August last, he stated, he went to the defendant bank and deposited \$300.

Mr. Harding—Why did you deposit money in this bank?

Witness—I was told it was a new bank, and would pay a larger cent.

Who told you so?—A friend.

He paid the money to the managing partner (Mr. Heng) who gave him a receipt (produced).

On August 28th he went to the bank to draw the money. The safes and boxes were all locked. He went away and consulted with Lam Wing. They returned to the bank and again failed to secure the cash. Witness wanted the money and Lam Wing said he would try and raise it. Lam succeeded in doing so, and witness endorsed the Po Sang note in favour of Lam Wing. Then witness told Mr. Heng that he had borrowed the money from Lam and that when Lam called at the bank the next day he was to be seen.

Li Si Shu said he carried on a business at No. 18, Praya Central.

Mr. Reginald Harding—What kind of a business?

Witness—I am an agent for money letters.

His Honour—Then you are an illicit person?—No.

He then spoke of depositing money with Mr. Heng and receiving a receipt, which was changed to the latter. The money came from witness's brother in San Francisco.

The case was further adjourned until Monday next.

## MR. SUN JOHNSON, EDITOR OF THE CHINESE HERALD.

Mr. Sun

## FRENCH CONSUL'S ANNAMITE SECRETARY ARRESTED.

## POLICE INVESTIGATION IN LARCENY CASE REVEALS A ROMANCE.

On 27th August last, Mrs. Chan Yui Tong, wife of the comprador of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, residing at 78, Queen's Road East, reported to Inspector Gourlay at No. 2 Police Station that one of her servant maid-servants fifteen years of age, named Shui Ha, had disappeared from her house and had not been seen for days. Incidentally, she mentioned that a pair of gold bangles, which she valued at \$100, was missing and she feared Shui Ha had taken them. The East Point sleuth-hounds were let loose; but the whereabouts of the servant girl could not be traced. Every pawnshop in the city was searched for the missing bangles with similar results. And for over a month nothing remained at a standstill. When the police were thinking that the girl had probably left the Colony, and their energy was beginning to relax, welcome news reached the station on Wednesday afternoon. An informer had seen the girl in Wellington Street. He believed she lived in that locality, but could not give the number of the house. Inspector Gourlay lost no time in reconnoitring, and after much inquiry he located the house—No. 52—where the girl was supposed to be living. At nightfall, and accompanied by the comprador, the inspector started operations. After rapping at the door of the house for some minutes it was opened by an Annamite in European attire, whose welcome to the inspector would not be what one would call cordial.

"Is there a young girl living in this house?" was the question.

"No," came the answer. "We want to search the house," pursued the inspector. And with that he pushed his way past the Annamite into the room. Looking around Inspector Gourlay saw the form of a person lying on a bed at the other end of the room. Going up he drew back the curtain and discovered the missing maid-servant feigning sleep. She was taken in custody on a charge of theft. Her boxes were then searched for the bangles, but they could not be found.

"I came here because I wanted to come," said the girl in explaining her presence in the house. "I like him and I went with him. I did not tell my mistress I was going because she would want him to pay her some money. As I knew he had none I ran away."

After leaving her guardian's house Shui Ha, it was stated, was met by the Annamite, who took her across to Yau-ma-tai. They lived there together for a week or so, when one afternoon Shui Ha while looking over the verandah, saw an acquaintance, who spoke to her. The chances of being found was great then and the following day they shifted lodgings to Wellington Street.

Yesterday morning, the girl was charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, with theft. She denied the allegation. At mid-day, Tacon Tan, who said he was Annamite Secretary to the French Consul, was arrested on a warrant, charging him with harbouring a girl under age. In the afternoon he appeared in Court to answer the charge. He denied being guilty, and both cases were remanded, defendants being ordered to be detained in police custody.

10th inst.: Tacon Tan, the French Consul's Annamite Secretary, who was arrested by Inspector Gourlay last week on a charge of harbouring a servant maid named Shui Ha, under circumstances already detailed in these columns, was at the Police Court, to-day, found not guilty and discharged. The charge against the servant maid for stealing a pair of gold-bangles, valued at \$100, from her mistress, Chan Yui Tong, the wife of the comprador of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—was not proved, and she also was discharged.

## CHINESE RAILWAYS.

## LOANS AND CONCESSIONS.

There appears to be a strange illusion in some quarters, says the *Financial and Industrial*, that the Chinese Government has grave cause for complaint against certain contractors and concessionaires in respect of the failure to carry out their concessions. Now, this is altogether a mistaken view of the situation, particularly with respect to British interest in China.

Prior to the Boxer rising, certain railway concessions were granted, and preliminary arrangements were made for certain loans, totalling about eight millions sterling, though the amount was never fixed, and is not fixed to this day. Then came the Boxer trouble. Everything in China was "hung up." After matters had begun to settle down, there came the premonitory symptoms of the Russo-Japanese dispute, followed by the war. Who wanted to build railway in China while such happenings were taking place? It was dreadfully unfortunate for those persons who were financially interested in such works being commenced, but no one could be blamed for inaction in such circumstances.

Since the war, negotiations between the Chinese Government and the railway concessionaires have been proceeding, slowly, it is true, but that is the custom in the East and the delay is by no means to be attributed to those having the conduct of the business on the British side.

Perhaps the most substantial obstacle to a complete settlement is the question of the inclusion of a mortgage on the railways to be construed as collateral security to the bonds of the Chinese Government. The Peking authorities are inclined to take the view that the undertaking of the Imperial Chinese Government is sufficient without any question of mortgage.

That the energetic building of railways in China is one of the needs of the country is beyond question, but the nebulous insinuation of bad faith on the part of concessionaires is quite gratuitous. This applies, of course, only to those responsible persons who have got real concessions duly authorised by the Peking Government. Chinese concessions purporting to grant certain rights to foreigners have been obtained from Chinese Provincial Governments and local authorities, and may have got into the hands of people whose ability to carry them out, even if they had the opportunity, is more than questionable; but, as is well known to foreigners who have had much experience of Chinese law and customs, all such documents lacking the Imperial sanction are absolutely worthless.

An unemployed Indian, who, it was alleged had applied for a job in the police force last Monday, on Tuesday morning made his appearance before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne—not to be sworn in as a policeman, but to answer a charge of being drunk and incapable in Queen's Road on Monday evening. He was fined \$2.

## ALLEGED MALICIOUS ARREST.

## CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Last Wednesday, at the Supreme Court—in Summary Jurisdiction—his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, acting Chief Justice, presiding; Li Chung, the managing partner of the Man Sang Loong firm, 35, Central Market, brought an action against the managing partner of the Kwong Cheung Sang firm—Ah Young Wong—of 25, Gilman's Bazaar, to recover the sum of \$50, being a claim for damages.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing was for the plaintiff, while Mr. R. A. Harding represented the defendant.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that the plaintiff claimed \$50 damages for false imprisonment.

Mr. Harding—I am not prepared to deal with any other count than that is not on the writ.

Mr. Wong—That is what I want to know.

Mr. Kong Sing—No, I will take both in conjunction—assault and false imprisonment.

Mr. Wong—Taking the plaintiff to the Capital.

It is reported that "H. E. Wu" is proceeding to the Capital to make all the necessary arrangements before proceeding to America to take up his new appointment.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## GAMBLING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 4th October.

The Brigadier-General of Kwangchow has been informed that, in many places, in various districts, the *pink-blue* lottery, which had been prohibited by ex-Viceroy Shum and which was directed should not be revived by any one severer, is still being carried on. The Brigadier-General has, accordingly, given instructions to the district magistrates of Namhoi and Phuyn to take steps at once to prohibit this injurious form of gambling and to find out the offenders and have them duly punished.

WU TING FANG.

H. E. Wu Ting-fang, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to the United States of America, left here last evening on board the *Faust Bear* for Hongkong en route for the Capital. It is reported that "H. E. Wu" is proceeding to the Capital to make all the necessary arrangements before proceeding to America to take up his new appointment.

## EXTRADITED PRISONERS.

Yesterday, two prisoners who had been extradited to Canton from Hongkong were tried before the Namhoi Magistrate in the Namhoi Magistracy on the charge of having committed armed robbery. The British Consul-General at Canton was requested to be present at the trial. Several witnesses were present and were examined. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charges brought against them.

BIRTHDAY OF CONFUCIUS.

To-day being the anniversary of the birth of Confucius, the students of the different schools and colleges of Canton will assemble at the Temple of Confucius inside the city, to offer their respects in memory of the ancient sage. All schools and some business places, etc., have observed the day as a holiday. The Canton native newspaper offices will observe to-morrow as a holiday, when there will be no issue of local journals. Numerous schools and other places were decorated to-day in honour of the occasion.

## POSTAL CONVENiences.

At the request of the Postal Commissioner of Canton, the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung Sum Tsam, superintendent of the Canton Police Force, has given instructions to the members of the force to give necessary protection to the letter pillars, which were recently erected in various parts of the city. These pillars are painted green and yellow, bearing the national dragon on the top. A notice is painted on them to the effect that it is necessary to affix stamps to letters before placing them into the pillars and that no letters should be placed in the pillars without stamps. The hours of clearance which are painted on each pillar are as follows:—7 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 10.30 a.m.; 12 noon; 1.30 p.m.; 3 p.m.; and 4.30 p.m.

## CONSUMABLE VISITS.

At 10.30 a.m. to-day H. E. Viceroy Chang will receive Mr. Bergholz, the Consul-General for the United States of America at Canton, and to-morrow will receive the British Consul-General and Vice-consul at Canton, during the morning.

## RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Yesterday a meeting was held by the shareholders at the office of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company for the purpose of drafting a telegram to Shanghai to Sir Chentung Liang Cheng to request him to come to Canton at an early date to take over the presidency. There were present over fifty shareholders and others. At this meeting the telegram received from Sir Chentung to the effect that he had been ordered to proceed to the Capital to report to the Wai-pu, his return from the United States of America, and that he would not be able to return to Canton to take up his new appointment for the present, was read in those present. A telegram was, therefore, drafted to be despatched to Sir Chentung expressing the regret of the shareholders and the general public at his not being able to return to Canton on account of his presence being required at the Capital, and they quickly arrived, but all their efforts were in vain; as the deceased expired shortly after the doctor's arrival. The police were informed of the matter and Detective Sergt. Roach was sent to make inquiries while Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, H. B. M.'s Coroner, was notified of what had happened. He visited the house at Yates Road where the body was lying and opened an inquest, which was adjourned till Monday morning, after the evidence of Mr. Harris had been taken. The deceased was twenty-four years of age and had only recently returned from home where he had been educated. He was a bright young man, well thought of by a large circle of friends and had apparently no troubles of any kind. The family has our sincere sympathy in their terrible bereavement.

## THE LATE MR. S. MOUTRE.

## A SAD END.

The foreign community were horrified this morning on learning that Mr. Sidney Moutre had ended his life at his residence, No. 19, Yates Road, at 8 a.m. to-day by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, says the *Shanghai Mercury* of 5th inst.

The rash act was committed at about eight o'clock, and after the deceased had his bath, it appears that the deceased had some reason was feeling depressed when he was seen last night by his uncle, Mr. W. F. Harris. This morning Mr. Harris entered the bath room as usual and when he came out, the deceased went in and later came out and entered his room. Mr. Harris in the meantime had dressed and went down stairs where he awaited the arrival of the deceased, who, however, did not put on an appearance. Mr. Harris becoming uneasy, went up stairs and found the room door fastened. The door was finally got open by a coolie who entered through a window and the deceased was found lying in the bed with a bullet hole in the right side of the head. The alarm was raised and Drs. Jackson and Hanwell were summoned, and they quickly arrived, but all their efforts were in vain; as the deceased expired shortly after the doctor's arrival. The police were informed of the matter and Detective Sergt. Roach was sent to make inquiries while Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, H. B. M.'s Coroner, was notified of what had happened. He visited the house at Yates Road where the body was lying and opened an inquest, which was adjourned till Monday morning, after the evidence of Mr. Harris had been taken. The deceased was twenty-four years of age and had only recently returned from home where he had been educated. He was a bright young man, well thought of by a large circle of friends and had apparently no troubles of any kind. The family has our sincere sympathy in their terrible bereavement.

## SINGAPORE BANK-NOTES DEFACED.

## CHINESE TRADER ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

5th inst.: A Chinese trader named Cheung Yui Keung, residing at 24, Temple St, Yau-ma-tai, was at the Police Court, to-day, ordered to be held in police custody for one week on four serious charges. On Tuesday afternoon last, so we are led to believe, the trader called at the Cheung Kee's money-changer's shop, at 118, Queen's Road Central and, handing the account book two Singapore bank-notes—each note purporting to be \$50—asked for small change. He was given \$10 in silver, plus the premium, and after checking the amount, took his departure. Late that night when the accounts were being made up the master of the money-changer's establishment, out of curiosity, picked up the two Singapore bank-notes and examined them. To the astonishment of himself and all the folks he discovered that the bills were of \$10 denomination, clumsily altered to represent \$50! The police were immediately notified of the fraud, and a strict watch was kept for the trader. They had not long to wait, however, for yesterday evening he turned up at the money-changer's shop again and attempted to pay off another \$10—\$50 bill. Detective Sergeant Murison, who had been waiting for the trader for a day and a night, made him a prisoner. At the Central Police Station when searched a genuine \$10 bill was found in his possession.

This morning, he was charged at the Police Court, with uttering two \$10 bills, purporting to be \$50, well knowing that the same had been altered; attempting to utter another altered bill, and with being in possession of a \$10 bank-note. He denied the charges, and the magistrate (Mr. Melbourne) fixed a date for the hearing of the case.

GRAND SECRETARY Chang Chih-ting has proposed the creation of an Admiralty to control the proposed new Chinese Navy, independent of the Ministry of War. The proposal will very likely be sanctioned by Imperial decree. It is also stated that an officer of the rank of Admiral, who has learned his profession in the Foreign Navy, will be made Minister of Marine.

Viceroy forwarded the Taotai the letter of appointment, and Taotai Rung is expected to hand over the seal of office at the beginning of the next moon.

CLAW FIGHT AT KO TONG.

The people of Ko Tong, in the district of Namhoi, are at present engaged in a serious clan fight, from which serious results may be expected. Yesterday, the Brigadier-General of Kwangchow ordered one of his officers to proceed with troops to the scene of fighting to put an end to the strife.

A NOTORIOUS ROBBER.

Yesterday, under the escort of Captain Yang, a notorious robber, known as Wong See Fung, who was extradited from Hongkong, arrived in Canton, and the British war vessel in the Namhoi portion pending trial. This robber is alleged to have committed numerous armed robberies in the sub-prefecture of Yungkong.

CLAN FIGHT.

A clan fight is taking place in Keng Po in the district of Namhoi, between the people of the village of Chau Tsu and that of Sha Tsu. On hearing the news, the Namhoi Magistrate at once sent a weh-wuan together with troops and the British war vessel to the scene to restore order.

OAS FOR CANTON.

A merchant has applied to the authorities of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, for the privilege of having gas works in the city of Canton to supply the residents with coal-gas as an illuminant.

On considering the danger of such an establishment in the vicinity of such a crowded district the application has been refused.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The aged mother of Junior Lieutenant Tatar General Li Kwok Gi is coming to Canton to attend the marriage of her son. She has already arrived at Shanghai, and will leave there in time to arrive here for the occasion, which will take place about the middle of the sixth moon. The Viceroy has instructed the Chinese gunboat *Po Bi* to proceed North to meet the distinguished visitor.

OFFICIAL IN TROUBLE.

A certain Chinese official, who was found guilty of having taken part in sundry affairs in connection with the recent rising in Wong Kong, in the prefecture of Chaochow, has been arrested and taken to Canton under an escort. It is Viceroy Chang's intention to send this official to the Capital to undergo his trial there, and His Excellency has therefore instructed a representative and some military officers to accompany the alleged criminal to the North. They will leave here for Peking about the middle of this month.

OFFICIAL TROUBLE.

Yesterday, two prisoners who had been extradited to Canton from Hongkong were tried before the Namhoi Magistrate in the Namhoi Magistracy on the charge of having committed armed robbery. The British Consul-General at Canton was requested to be present at the trial. Several witnesses were present and were examined. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charges brought against them.

CLAN FIGHT.

A clan fight is taking place in Keng Po in the district of Namhoi, between the people of the village of Chau Tsu and that of Sha Tsu. On hearing the news, the Namhoi Magistrate at once sent a weh-wuan together with troops and the British war vessel to the scene to restore order.

OAS FOR CANTON.

A merchant has applied to the authorities of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, for the privilege of having gas works in the city of Canton to supply the residents with coal-gas as an illuminant.

On considering the danger of such an establishment in the vicinity of such a crowded district the application has been refused.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Admiral and Commander-in-chief Chun Ping-chik, who has been in Canton for some days, to-day returned to his headquarters at the Doca Tigris.

CONSULAR VISIT.

This morning H. E. Viceroy received the Consul-General for the Netherlands, residing at Hongkong.

A DIES NON.

To-day being the first day of the moon no business will be transacted or petitions will be received at the vice-regal yamen.

AN OFFICIAL'S DEPARTURE.

The ex-Acting Provincial Treasurer Wu Hu left here yesterday on board the Chinese gunboat *Fu Po* for Swallow, where he will take over the duties as Taotai of the circuit of the prefectures of Waichow and Lishow, handed over the seal of office on the 7th instant, and has now got everything in readiness prior to leaving for his new post on the 10th instant.

Taotai Kung is a most energetic and diligent official and there is no doubt that he will do his best to suppress the banditry in the places over which he is going to rule, at an early date.

A CORRECTION.

With reference to my report of the 7th inst., in regard to the notification as to the increase of postage on letters as issued by the Fatshan Postal Authorities, I have found that amissive protection to these missionaries in compliance with this request, His Excellency has instructed the magistrates of the district to do all in their power to protect the missionaries and has also sent a military officer with troops to the spot to restore order.

CUSTOMS COLLECTION.

It is reported that the collection of duty, etc., at the Native Customs of Tai Ping in the prefecture of Shiluchow for the past year amounted to Tls. 118,342.39.

8th October.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.

Taotai Kung-Sum-Tsai, who has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Canton Police Department, yesterday assumed charge of his office.

AGAINST CLAN FIGHTS.

The Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has sanctioned the sum of Tls. 10,000 for the opening of the coal mines of Kuan Chub, in the district of Yui Yuen, in the prefecture of Shiluchow, and has instructed the

## NATIVE AFFAIRS.

## ASSAULT ON A BRITISHER.

(Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph".)

Canton, 8th October, 1907.

The Viceroy has ordered the deputy magistrate, Messrs. Chi Wang and Si Wing Nio, to proceed to Ngan Hang, a place opposite Macao, without delay in order to investigate the case of assault by Chinese soldiers belonging to the Magistrate of the Haungshad district on the person of Mr. G. J. Harding, who reported the circumstances to H. B. M. Consul-General at Canton some time ago. The deputies are provided with all the necessary documents touching the case which originally arose over a woman, a British subject, who is alleged to have been unlawfully detained by the Chinese. Mr. Harding was attacked when he went there to inquire into the truth of the matter. They are to fully investigate the whole case and report all the particulars to His Excellency, who will give decision as soon as the investigation is completed.

## THE ANTI-OPIUM PROPAGANDA.

A meeting was held by the Anti-Opium Association on the 6th inst. Resolutions adopted and remarks are appended:—

(1) An abridged list of regulations for the management of education at the Hospital for opium smokers was read. (2) It was made known that the premises of this Hospital were kindly lent by Man Lai Shih Yuen for temporary use for three months. Since its establishment, many of the districts inland have followed and several tens of smaller associations are being formed in various places. The head association has a duty to perform in encouraging and uniting with all the others. But the buildings must be returned to their owner at the end of the 9th moon. Resolution was passed that a petition should be sent to the Central Police Department requesting the right to occupy a portion of the Wah Lam Monastery, and members should report if they come across any convenient spot. (3) It was discussed that besides the distribution of anti-opium pills, songs and poems, etc., should be written to influence the feeling of the general public. Resolution was passed that such songs, etc., can be selected from the various native newspapers and bound into small pamphlets for distribution.

One member suggested that a radical policy should be adopted in order to suppress the habit in the interior, and the branch associations should be invested with power to cooperate with the local officials, otherwise the gentry cannot be interfered with should they continue to smoke.

9th October.

## PATROLLING THE WEST RIVER.

British steamboats and launches have been repeatedly robbed by pirates along the West River and other places. It shows that patrolling the waters and arresting pirates are not well done by Chinese officials. H. B. M. Minister at Peking requested the Waiwupu some time ago that the number of gunboats should be increased and should be under the control of the I. M. Customs. The former Viceroy Chow Fu had wired to the Waiwupu protesting against this. Now a telegram has just been received by H. E. the Viceroy to the effect that H. B. M. Minister has arranged with the Inspector-General of Customs that Tls. 200,000 be put aside for the building of four river gunboats the commanders of which will be appointed by the local Government of Kwangtung, but they are to be under the control of the I. M. Customs. H. E. 's reply to the Waiwupu is that the Customs have only the right to search for smugglers and the duty of arresting of pirates belongs exclusively to the local Government. It would be greatly inconvenient if the Customs should interfere. He asks the Waiwupu to communicate with H. B. M. Minister strongly protesting against this suggestion.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Board of Foreign Affairs is now conducting negotiations with the Japanese minister on account of Japan stationing soldiers in Middle Island. The excuse given by Japan is that she has the responsibility of protecting the Koreans and that this Island is within the boundary of Korea. This question is at present unsettled. So a report was sent by wire to H. E. Tang Shao-i, Governor of Fengtien, ordering that no Chinese soldiers should be dispatched to that Island so as to avoid trouble with the Japanese soldiers who are already there.

## FEMALE EDUCATION.

Grand Councillor Chang Chi-tung has prepared a number of rules for schools and colleges in China. In one clause it is stated that girls over 15 years of age are not allowed to attend school.

## LINK ON WEST RIVER.

Sometime ago, the American Minister at Peking communicated with the Board of Foreign Affairs pointing out that goods from Hongkong and Macao to the places of transit along the West River paid only one full duty, while that from Canton paid one and a half which was not fair. He requested the board to have this question settled by the Board of Revenue. Now the Inspector-General has been instructed to direct the I. M. Customs to issue proclamations that goods from any place to the ports of transit along the West River have to pay Likin tax beside the one full duty. The Board of Revenue has wired to H. E. Viceroy Chang to the same effect. The Viceroy has issued orders to the various Commissioners of Customs and Likin officials to collect this revenue in future.

## FIRE ON A JAPANESE COLLIER.

A serious fire occurred in Chefoo harbour on the night of September 30, resulting in the total destruction of the Japanese steamer *Nagata Maru* 12. The *Nagata Maru* had just arrived from Chinawao, with a full cargo of 1,600 tons of coal. The fire began at 8 p.m., apparently in the neighbourhood of the engine-room, and rapidly spread out. Boats with pumps, from the Russian, Austrian and Chinese warships in port were alongside in about twenty minutes, and the flames on the after deck were extinguished, but it was found impossible to overcome the fire below, which could be seen glowing through the port-holes in the *Nagata's* side. A little after 9 p.m. a tremendous outburst of flames shot up from the doors and passages amidships and the chart house was soon enveloped also. The Customs launch, which had been standing by, managed to take up a hawser from the forepart of the vessel, and after the masts had been alighted, towed the *Nagata* out of harbour. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's launch, the *Yankee*, which was on her way out with passengers for the *Shantung* went to assist, and although the rope parted once, the two launches succeeded in beaching the burning ship in front of the Chefoo Club. The *Nagata Maru* was then a mass of flame from stem to stern, and at she was a wooden vessel it was possible to see the fire rage in the hold through a portion of the burnt-out side. She was burnt down to the water's edge, and was still on fire when the *Shantung* left at 4 a.m. next day.

## THE QUESTION OF "KOWTOW".

The interesting item published in these columns a few days ago to the effect that the Censor Li Shu-hua had memorialized the Throne on the necessity of abolishing the degrading custom of high Ministers of the Crown kowtowing and ad-roising or replying to their Majesties' 'bowed knees, brings before us, in another aspect, a question which has been a fruitful theme for discussion and controversy since the nations of the West first invaded the shores of the Great Central Kingdom. Hitherto the question concerned only those who came from foreign lands on diplomatic or other missions. No one for a moment thought of suggesting that the kowtow was a degrading custom so far as the Chinese high officials themselves were concerned. From time immemorial, it had existed and probably the Chinese who went through the ceremony, when an occasion required, had no conception of its being in any way degrading or derogatory to their dignity. The kowtow before the Throne consisted in keeping three times, and touching the ground with the head thrice at each genuflexion. The orders governing the ceremony were to be given by the Master of Ceremonies: "Kneel, prostrate yourself to the earth, arise", and so on, repeated each time. The custom, according to some authorities, was introduced from the West into the East, having followed in the wake of the intercourse which had existed for many centuries between China and some of the great Asiatic Monarchs. It is certain that Confucianism had nothing to do with its introduction into China. Hints of kowtowing, it is true, are found in some of the oldest Chinese chronicles, but it is significant, that the "Book of Rites of the Chou Dynasty" (*Chouli*) makes no mention of the kowtow. The reception ceremonial of the sovereigns of that dynasty (1112-249 B.C.) was an altogether different one. One thing, however, is certain, that wherever the kowtow originated and whenever it came into vogue in China, it found congenial soil and at once took root and flourished.

According to the decisions contained in the "General Ceremonial" of the Manchu Dynasty (published at Peking in 1844 in fifty-four volume), foreign ambassadors had to perform the kowtow, when delivering their credentials; secondly, several times, at the solemn reception by the Emperor, and, thirdly, at the presentation of the Emperor's gifts to the ambassador. These decisions applied to the representatives from every land, without exception. The attitude of Europeans towards this custom has never been a clearly defined one. Ambassadors and other representatives from the West, political as well as religious, have not been united in their resistance to the demands of the Chinese to conform to this usage. They, on the other hand, have never wavered in insisting on conformity to it on the part of all foreigners, without distinction, who sought to have audience with the Emperor. Whilst the Chinese demands rested on a firm and traditional basis, the position of foreigners was uncertain and doubtful. Resistance on the part of many was based on the belief that the act was only degrading to man's dignity but that it was also an acknowledgement by the person performing it that he was a vassal of the Chinese Emperor. Men have not been wanting, however, who for political or other considerations have been willing to go through the ceremony. The early Jesuit Fathers, for instance, who were in high favour of the Court of Peking made it a rule to conform to the usages of Chinese etiquette, which, of course, included the performance of the kowtow. Subsequently, some of the Russian and Portuguese ambassadors and Papal delegates also submitted to the custom. As one writer has pertinently remarked, "As soon as Western nations come into relations with the Chinese Empire and its rulers this perennial question of the kowtow is raised again. It has been, indeed, a veritable bone of contention between the Chinese and those who have come to their shores, and it is no exaggeration to say that if this vexed question could have been satisfactorily settled in the early days of intercourse between the East and the West, it would have been to the mutual advantage of both. On the one hand, however, there was the arrogant presumption and pride of the Chinese which insisted on the performance of the kowtow as indicative of inferiority and subjection, whilst on the other there existed the invincible repugnance of the West, for reasons which need not be particularized, to submit to it. The existence of these two opposing and irreconcilable views made the task of finding a *via media* an exceedingly difficult, if not an altogether impossible, one.

We have already remarked that Western diplomats and others in China have not been in the past unanimous in their opposition to the performance of the kowtow. The statement does not, however, apply to the British representatives who, from the first have consistently refused to submit to it. Lord Macarthur, who arrived in China in 1793, as the head of the first British Embassy, when presenting his credentials, would only consent to bend one knee in the presence of the Emperor, ignoring everything else which pertained to the ceremony of the kowtow. His position was that he would do so only if the same ceremony should be accorded to his own Sovereign. Over one hundred years elapsed before the second British Mission arrived in China. The question of the kowtow was again raised, and as the result of his refusal to perform the ceremony, Lord Amherst was never officially received by the Emperor, who issued an Imperial Edict to the effect that the British ambassador had not observed the rules of politeness in vogue in the Celestial Empire. Historians assert, however, that Lord Amherst had been instructed by the British Government to conform to the Chinese custom, provided he was convinced that the accomplishment of the object for which the Embassy was sent made it necessary for him to do so. Napoleon, who was a prisoner in St. Helena, on hearing of the difficulties that were being encountered by the British representative at Peking, said he had expressed the opinion that it was the business of an ambassador to acquaint himself with what would be required of him, and to express his willingness to submit, before being dispatched on such an important and costly Mission. The attitude in non-compliance of great commercial advantage. The French ambassador sent to China in 1844 received special instructions not to submit to the kowtow. These instructions, however, he ignored as he personally found nothing to object to in the custom, and held the opinion that ambassadors must conduct themselves according to the usages of the Court to which they were accredited. The whole question during the last half-century has assumed an altogether different aspect. For over one hundred years prior to the establishment of permanent foreign legations in the Chinese capital in 1860, European representatives were not accorded an Imperial audience. Since that date the kowtow has never been insisted upon, the Chinese, no doubt, realizing the futility of endeavouring to make it obligatory. The Western representative in the presence of the Emperor simply bowed in accordance with the requirement of European etiquette in similar

circumstances. Whether the question, as far as foreigners are concerned, is now finally disposed of remains to be seen. It is quite possible that the action of the Censor in memorializing the Throne for the abolition of the custom in reference to the Chinese high Ministers of the Crown may be instrumental in the not very distant future in bringing about the total suppression of a custom, which can only become more and more repugnant to civilized men of every nation. —N. O. D. News.

## COMMERCIAL.

## TAUB CRUSHING.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. received telegraphic information from Singapore advising them that the crushing of the Taub Australian Gold Mining Co. for the past four weeks yielded 112 ozs. gold from 5,314 tons stone.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 10th inst.:—

Business has been very restricted during the week in the absence of speculation and the unwillingness of holders to accept prices offered by investors.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been sold at \$6471. The quotation for the new share, fully paid up, is fixed at \$640. The London rate has slightly strengthened to 4/2.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are again out of favour at 370. There are inquiries for North China at Tls. 75, while Yangtze can be secured at \$170. Unions can probably be had at \$700.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been sold at \$300, after sales, but towards the close buyers prevail at the rate.

Shipping.—The demand for China and Manilas still continues, but none are obtainable at \$15. Douglasses are wanted at \$17, ex the dividend of \$4 per share paid on the 28th September. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are out of favour and without business at \$24. Star Ferries old and new are wanted at quotations. Sales of the old shares have been put through at \$2.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quiet and unaltered. Perak Sugars have weakened to Tls. 167, while Unions are steady at \$165.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have receded to \$13, with sellers in the North. Raubs have advanced to \$84 with buyers, after sales at \$80.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$67. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have maintained their position, and buyers still rule the market at \$100. Shanghai Docks have weakened to Tls. 77 after sales in the North. Hongkong Wharves have dropped to Tls. 217.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—There are buyers of Hongkong Hotels at \$160, and Hongkong Lands at \$56, after sales of the latter.

Humphreys Estates have found investors at \$18. 62½ Hongkong Cottons are quiet at \$18.

Early Jesuit Fathers, for instance, who were in high favour of the Court of Peking made it a rule to conform to the usages of Chinese etiquette, which, of course, included the performance of the kowtow. Subsequently, some of the Russian and Portuguese ambassadors and Papal delegates also submitted to the custom. As one writer has pertinently remarked, "As soon as Western nations come into relations with the Chinese Empire and its rulers this perennial question of the kowtow is raised again. It has been, indeed, a veritable bone of contention between the Chinese and those who have come to their shores, and it is no exaggeration to say that if this vexed question could have been satisfactorily settled in the early days of intercourse between the East and the West, it would have been to the mutual advantage of both. On the one hand, however, there was the arrogant presumption and pride of the Chinese which insisted on the performance of the kowtow as indicative of inferiority and subjection, whilst on the other there existed the invincible repugnance of the West, for reasons which need not be particularized, to submit to it. The existence of these two opposing and irreconcilable views made the task of finding a *via media* an exceedingly difficult, if not an altogether impossible, one.

We have already remarked that Western diplomats and others in China have not been in the past unanimous in their opposition to the performance of the kowtow. The statement does not, however, apply to the British representatives who, from the first have consistently refused to submit to it. Lord Macarthur, who arrived in China in 1793, as the head of the first British Embassy, when presenting his credentials, would only consent to bend one knee in the presence of the Emperor, ignoring everything else which pertained to the ceremony of the kowtow. His position was that he would do so only if the same ceremony should be accorded to his own Sovereign. Over one hundred years elapsed before the second British Mission arrived in China. The question of the kowtow was again raised, and as the result of his refusal to perform the ceremony, Lord Amherst was never officially received by the Emperor, who issued an Imperial Edict to the effect that the British ambassador had not observed the rules of politeness in vogue in the Celestial Empire. Historians assert, however, that Lord Amherst had been instructed by the British Government to conform to the Chinese custom, provided he was convinced that the accomplishment of the object for which the Embassy was sent made it necessary for him to do so. Napoleon, who was a prisoner in St. Helena, on hearing of the difficulties that were being encountered by the British representative at Peking, said he had expressed the opinion that it was the business of an ambassador to acquaint himself with what would be required of him, and to express his willingness to submit, before being dispatched on such an important and costly Mission. The attitude in non-compliance of great commercial advantage. The French ambassador sent to China in 1844 received special instructions not to submit to the kowtow. These instructions, however, he ignored as he personally found nothing to object to in the custom, and held the opinion that ambassadors must conduct themselves according to the usages of the Court to which they were accredited. The whole question during the last half-century has assumed an altogether different aspect. For over one hundred years prior to the establishment of permanent foreign legations in the Chinese capital in 1860, European representatives were not accorded an Imperial audience. Since that date the kowtow has never been insisted upon, the Chinese, no doubt, realizing the futility of endeavouring to make it obligatory. The Western representative in the presence of the Emperor simply bowed in accordance with the requirement of European etiquette in similar

circumstances. Whether the question, as far as foreigners are concerned, is now finally disposed of remains to be seen. It is quite possible that the action of the Censor in memorializing the Throne for the abolition of the custom in reference to the Chinese high Ministers of the Crown may be instrumental in the not very distant future in bringing about the total suppression of a custom, which can only become more and more repugnant to civilized men of every nation. —N. O. D. News.

Business has been very restricted during the week in the absence of speculation and the unwillingness of holders to accept prices offered by investors.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been sold at \$6471. The quotation for the new share, fully paid up, is fixed at \$640. The London rate has slightly strengthened to 4/2.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are again out of favour at 370. There are inquiries for North China at Tls. 75, while Yangtze can be secured at \$170. Unions can probably be had at \$700.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been sold at \$300, after sales, but towards the close buyers prevail at the rate.

Shipping.—China and Manilas are firm at \$15. Douglasses are wanted at \$17, ex the dividend of \$4 per share paid on the 28th September. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are out of favour and without business at \$24. Star Ferries old and new are wanted at quotations. Sales of the old shares have been put through at \$2.

Refineries.—Stocks under this heading have receded to \$13, with sellers in the North. Raubs have advanced to \$84 with buyers, after sales at \$80.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have further weakened, and sellers prevail at \$15. There are buyers of the new shares and \$29 for the Deferred shares. Star Ferries old and new, can be placed at \$24.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves can be secured at \$67. There is a continued demand for Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, which can be sold at \$100. Shanghai Docks have declined to Tls. 75. Hongkong Wharves have also dropped, and are offering at \$15.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are required for \$100, while Humphreys Estates are firm at \$160. There are buyers of Shanghai Lands at Tls. 10 in the North.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have weakened to Tls. 60, at which rate sellers prevail in the North. Oberstocks under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China Borers have improved to \$10, with inquiries at the rate. China Light and Powers have wanted at \$56. Green Island Cements are in request at \$17. 75. Nationals are steady at \$51.

Marine Insurances.—Both Unions and Cantons have ruled quiet, and the quotations remain unchanged. North China is again in favour at Tls. 75. There are sellers of Yangtze at \$70.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have been sold at \$300. China Fires are easier at \$80.

Shipping.—China and Manilas are firm at \$15. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are unchanged. Indo-Chinese are wanted at \$17. Douglasses are wanted at \$17, ex the dividend of \$4 per share paid on the 28th September. Star Ferries old and new, can be placed at \$24.

Refineries.—Stocks under this heading have receded to \$13, with sellers in the North. Raubs have advanced to \$84 with buyers, after sales at \$80.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have further weakened, and sellers prevail at \$15. There are buyers of the new shares and \$29 for the Deferred shares. Star Ferries old and new, can be placed at \$24.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves can be secured at \$67. There is a continued demand for Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, which can be sold at \$100. Shanghai Docks have declined to Tls. 75. Hongkong Wharves have also dropped, and are offering at \$15.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are required for \$100, while Humphreys Estates are firm at \$160. There are buyers of Shanghai Lands at Tls. 10 in the North.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have weakened to Tls. 60, at which rate sellers prevail in the North. Oberstocks under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China Borers have improved to \$10, with inquiries at the rate. China Light and Powers have wanted at \$56. Green Island Cements are in request at \$17. 75. Nationals are steady at \$5

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5588

晚六初月九三十三福光

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

六月二十一日英港香

\$10 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....15,050,000

### Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO, CHEFOO, TIENSIN, PEKIN, NEWCHWANG, DALIN, PORT ARTHUR, ANTUNG, LONDON, LYONS, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, CHANG-CHUN.

### Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

### On fixed deposit:

For 12 months.....5% p.a.  
" 6 ".....4% " " 3 ".....3% "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1907. [17]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,250,000.  
ABOUT MEX \$5,900,000  
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,250,000  
=ABOUT MEX \$5,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " " " " 3 " 3 " 3 " 3 " 3 " 3 "

### No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [18]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, Sh. Taels 7,500,000.

### HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fur Handel und Industrie

Robert Warschauer & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koch.

Bayernische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Meissner, N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [24]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

### ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (L3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (L417,000).

### Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,

Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,

Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoreogan, Tjilatap,

Padang, Medan (Del), Palembang, Kota-

Raja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-

bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-

kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,

Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,

New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the world and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.

" " 6 " 3% " 3 " 3 " 3 "

J. BOETJE, Manager.

16, Des Vaux Road Central. [19]

## Notice of Firm.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [20]

Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. [20]

Hongkong, 7th October

## Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,563 tons	Captain S. Bell Smith.
"POWAN,"	2,338	H. I. Black.
"FATSHAN,"	2,260	G. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995	B. Branch.
"HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998	R. D. Thomas.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-SNA,"	1,651 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine.
"SUI-TAI,"	1,651	G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	210 tons	Captain W. Reynell. (At Dock).
------------------	----------	--------------------------------

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A.M.;

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain J. Willmott.
"NANNING,"	569	Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same day at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansion, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel;

Or of BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1907. [9]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP  
COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

## THE Steamers

## "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS.  
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted throughout by Electricity.A TRIP ON THE WEST RIVER IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING AND  
EXHILARATING DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS,

## WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. [14]

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF  
STEAMERS

## OF THE

## COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDIES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
Departure from Hongkong at 6.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet &amp; Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETT & CO.,  
Agents,

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. [370]

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.  
BARRETT & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1907. [809]

## Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL,  
HONGKONG.

## NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.

The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.  
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the  
Colony.Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.  
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.Telegraphic Address:  
"CHEF" HONGKONG.  
Telephone No. K4.Proprietor,  
O. E. OWEN,  
[708]Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine;  
Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern  
Luxury.Billiards and Bowling Alleys.  
Moderate Terms and No Extras.  
Modern Management.

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft.  
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft.  
Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 581.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Snorre, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1907. [37]

## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ ALDEMAR," Capt. W. v. Senden	About FRIDAY, the 18th Oct., 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"PRINZ LUDWIG," Capt. v. Binzer	About TUESDAY, the 22nd Oct., 1907.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS	"KLEIS," Capt. Rud Meyer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 23rd Oct., 1907.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WILHELM," Capt. W. v. Senden	THURSDAY, Noon, 7th Nov., 1907.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO," Capt. F. Semblin	Beginning of Nov., 1907.

For further particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1907. [1]

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half Oct.	JAPAN	Second half Oct.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Oct.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Oct.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	First half Nov.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAPAN	First half Nov.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports

through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907. [13]

## Dentistry.

## TSIN TING.

## LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th Sept., 1907.

## Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

## THE LATEST METHOD.

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1907. [61]

## SHANGHAI "SHARE" CASE.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS v. GORDON NIELSEN.

In the Danish Consular Court at Shanghai, on the 4th inst., before Mr. T. Ranschou, this case was forwarded another stage. For the defendant Mr. Home filed further particulars of defence, and Mr. Jones (for the plaintiffs) put in the following reply to Mr. Home's document:

In reply to the defendant's further statement of 25th September, 1907, the plaintiffs say—

1—The Plaintiffs bring into Court the original contract notes referred to in their previous statement and deny the Defendants' allegation that such documents or any other documents relied

## Intimation.

# Powell's

## ALEXANDRA

### BUILDINGS.

## Bargains.

The end of the Summer Season being at hand, we are now clearing the remainder of our Stock of

## LADIES'

## MUSLIN

## BLOUSES.

## SUNSHADES

and

## WASHING

## SKIRTS

at

Very Low Prices.

## NEW STOCK

of

## GOLF JERSEYS,

## MILLINERY,

etc., etc., etc.,

Just arrived.

## W.M. POWELL,

## LTD.,

## ALEXANDRA

### BUILDINGS,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

## Entertainment.

### A. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

will be held on  
THE VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,  
on  
MONDAY, the 14th instant,  
at 9.15 P.M.

The Concert will be in aid to the following Charities:—

The Ladies' Benevolent Society.

The Seamen's Mission.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly promised to assist:—Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. Claxton, Mr. F. Jokli, Mr. F. Carr, Mr. Walter Beaufort, Mr. G. Koenig, Capt. G. P. Lammet, Mr. S. Moore, and Mr. W. A. Hannibal.

By kind permission of Col. Scott-Moncrieffe and the Officers of the 1st Middlesex Regiment, the Band will also play selections during the evening.

Tickets \$2 and \$1, can be obtained from Volunteer Headquarters, and Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

A. J. THOMPSON, Captain,  
Staff Officer, H.K.V.C.  
Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

905

## THE DEBT OF CHINA.

So seldom is it that anything approaching a full statement of the public obligations of China is to be had, says the "Inventor's Review" of the 24th ult., that the following extract from the Financial Supplement of the "Times" possesses much more than a one-day interest. We therefore reprint it here. It is from the paper's Shanghai correspondent, and needs only to be supplemented by an equally circumstantial and trustworthy summary of China's resources, and revenues, to place the creditors of that vast amorphous empire in possession of all they require to know. Unhappily, the income of China is much more difficult to get at than the catalogue of her foreign debt. Actually the inquirer can only be sure of the figures presented by the Imperial Maritime Customs service, all other Chinese resources being matters of guessing—mere darkness for the most part. We speak rather in the dark, last year's report of the Customs Department not having reached us. Several, however, of the loans enumerated below enjoy special securities in the form of railways, and there is no good ground for doubting the adequacy of the security at any point, provided China enjoys internal peace and has no quarrels with her neighbours. China has begun to wake up, to adopt new ideas, to imitate Japan in seeking economic development along Western lines, and, left to themselves, the rulers and people are much more likely to strive to accelerate the redemption of their foreign debts than to interfere with the due payment of the charges these involve. Only thus, they will think, can they secure their freedom, dispense with the interference of the foreigner. It is in the raid foreigner accordingly that the real danger lies. If China be provoked or plundered, treated with insolence, resolute injustice by the powers always jostling each other in Peking, always jealous lest one should reap while the others merely provide or sharpen the sickles, a few years may bring another upheaval that would ruin all. And some of these powers must be in evil odour now. In a cold-blooded way they agreed to load China with a debt called indemnity, weighty enough to hold her at their mercy for 40 years, and already China is on her feet again, asserting her right to exist as an unfettered empire, and her temper is rising as her reorganisation goes on. The diplomacy of the next generation will have to be more prudent than that of the last if disastrous mistakes are to be avoided.

Of optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, 9th October, 1907.

905

## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NORE,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,  
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, 9th October, 1907.

905

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"ROON,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before WEDNESDAY, the 9th of October, at Noon.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th of October will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th of October, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 18th of October, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD;  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1907.

905

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Company's Steamship

"ROOKSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 12th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907.

905

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CANDIA,"

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLEBROUGH,  
LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID,  
SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1907.

905

## England, and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank for Germany. Of these loans, with a total face value of £47,820,000, there had been paid off by December 31, 1906, the sum of £4,931,835, leaving £42,887,165 outstanding. Of these loans the first will be entirely paid off in 1931, the second in 1932; and the third in 1943; and all are secured upon the Maritime Customs' revenue and on certain additional taxes placed under the supervision of the Maritime Customs.

The next historic circuit for which China had to pay was the midsummer madness of 1900. A careful inquisition was made into the amount which the Empire could pay, warranting sufficient to keep it quiet for 40 years to come, and, in the International Protocol of September 7, 1901, it was settled at £67,500,000. This was the total of the amounts claimed by the several Powers for compensation for injuries suffered by their nationals, and for the cost of military operations in restoring order in North China, and the amounts were subjected to no audit or examination. Approximately the amounts claimed by each Power were as follows:—

Russia	19,375,000
--------	------------

Germany	13,500,000
---------	------------

France	10,6,000
--------	----------

Great Britain	7,425,000
---------------	-----------

Japan	5,400,000
-------	-----------

United States	4,725,000
---------------	-----------

Italy	4,050,000
-------	-----------

Belgium	1,350,000
---------	-----------

Austria-Hungary	675,000
-----------------	---------

Holland and Spain	200,000
-------------------	---------

It was decided that the Empire could stand an annual charge of £6,364,500; and with an existing annual charge of about £3,540,000 for 1900-1901 loans, there remained a sum of £2,824,500, which was assigned to the present service of the indemnities, principal and interest at 4 per cent. In order to provide for a progressive increase in payment of the principal of the indemnities in proportion as prior debt charges were liquidated, and to keep the annual charge for existing obligations at about the same amount of £6,354,500, the annuities for the indemnity were divided into five series:—
--

(a) £11,250,000, amortisation begins in 1902, and £673,916 paid off to December 31, 1906.

(b) £9,000,000, amortisation begins in 1911.

(c) £21,500,000, amortisation begins in 1915.

(d) £7,500,000, amortisation begins in 1916.

(e) £17,350,000 amortisation begins in 1923.

All five series culminate and are finally to be paid off on December 31, 1940.

The Russo-Japanese War for the redemption of Manchuria (1904-5) was fought without direct cost to the Chinese Government but one loan was issued in 1905 for £1,000,000 at 5 per cent. On this £1,000,000 was paid off in January, 1917, and the balance is redeemed by equal instalments up to 1929.

Of the Government loans and indemnities now outstanding in whole or in part, the original face value was £123,070,080. Of this amount, £6,350,241 had been redeemed by December 31, 1906, leaving £113,710,839 then outstanding. The last of the loans will be redeemed in 1944, and the last of the indemnities paid off in 1940.

There remain the railway loans secured each on its line of railway and all with a Government guarantee. These are:—

(1) Imperial Chinese Railway, £2,500,000 at 5 per cent., of which £115,000 has been paid off.

(2) Peking-Hankow Railway, £12,500,000 francs (4,500,000) at 5 per cent., of which redemption begins in 1939.

(3) Shanghai-Nanking Railway, £2,900,000 (out of an authorised issue of £3,250,000) at 5 per cent.

(4) Canton-Hankow Railway, £7,000,000, lent by the Government of Hongkong at 4 per cent.

(5) Canton-Kowloon Railway, £1,50,000 in course of issue (June 1907) at 3 per cent.

The total amount of the foreign debt constituting an obligation of the Imperial Government and secured off its revenues, including Government loans not yet paid off, indemnity (1901) and railway loans, is as follows:—

Total amount of foreign indebtedness, £135,270,080.

Charge in 1906 for interest and sinking fund (including one redemption in January, 1907), £7,433,749.

Paid off to January 31, 1907, £9,974,241.

Outstanding January 3, 1907, £135,295,839

—Shanghai Times.

## For Sale.

PARST BREWING COMPANY,  
MILWAUKEE.FRESH SUPPLIES  
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

## Entimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

**E**  
WATSON'S  
CELEBRATED  
BLEND.  
VERY OLD LIQUEUR  
SCOTCH  
WHISKY.  
A PURE MALT  
WHISKY  
OF  
GENUINE AGE  
VERY FINE  
AND  
MELLOW.

Per Case - - - \$15.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.  
Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.BIRTH.  
On October 3, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. KIMIRON, Shanghai, a son.MARRIAGE.  
On October 2, 1907, at Ningpo, at the residence of the Rev. J. R. Goddard, D.D., Dr. JOHN JONES and Miss ANNA KATE GODDARD.The Hongkong Telegraph  
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.MR. TAFT, U.S. PRESIDENT,  
DESIGNATE.

Mr. Secretary Taft, the greatly discussed candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is to-day beginning to realize how much he lost on his last visit to Hongkong through the overshadowing influence of "Princess" Alice. On that occasion, it was the foibles and characteristics of the American statesman that were emphasised. In the fact that his huge frame could not be fitted into one of the ordinary sedan chairs which abound in the Colony, the average resident found a plenitude of food for mirth. When it was believed that the touring representative of democracy had purposely delayed the opening of a pyrotechnic display, the vials of wrath were emptied on his devoted head. Of course, the burly Secretary may not have been responsible for the delay in the arrival of the Government House party in any way, but it was considered more fitting to attach the blame to one whose broad back could well receive the slings and arrows of an outraged public than that the "amiable and divine" "Princess" should be saddled with so much worry. Mr. Secretary Taft, in fact, was now here; the comparatively obscure politician Congressman Longworth was a far greater personage than his weighty chief. Even in Manila where the work of Mr. Taft, as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, is regenerating the people, opening up communications and pacifying a clamorous throng of Filipinos who had just acquired that smattering of democratic principles which makes them a danger to the State and a nuisance to everybody, even in Manila where Mr. Taft's efforts to conciliate the people should not have been forgotten he had to play second or third fiddle. Now, however, he comes on his own merits to open the Assembly in Manila which means the first step towards the independence which he promised if not guaranteed the natives. Whether the U.S. Government, following the advice of Mr. Taft, have acted wisely in constituting a national chamber for the discussion of insular affairs by native leaders is a question with which we have no political concern, whatever our private opinions may be. But important as Mr. Taft's visit is to the Orient, and instructive

as his views on colonial government should prove, his appearance on the scene of his erstwhile triumphs at this time becomes far more significant owing to his candidature for the tenancy of White House. By this time, Mr. Taft has framed the policy which will guide him through the arena of storm and action which have to be faced before he attains his end. Every word that he utters on the subject of America's attitude towards the Far East must be assumed to clothe the ideas of a potential President. He is no longer the Cabinet Minister on a holiday, privileged to baffle witlessness and voice irresponsible opinions which may be repudiated a month hence. There must be no gaps in his armour when he comes before the electors of the United States seeking their suffrages. And one of the most difficult of the many problems which have to be solved by the next President is the administration of the Philippines. Out of that question there will arise America's attitude towards China and Japan, which also involves the trade interests of the United States and, in particular, of the Pacific slope. It is perfectly true that Mr. Taft has behind him the best advice that the United States can offer, and the fact that he is the *protégé* of President Roosevelt will undoubtedly count in his favour. But it is his own personality and the force of the views he enunciates which will count with the electorate, and as this is probably the last occasion on which he will find time to visit the Far East for some years to come his speeches will be scrutinized with a care and exactness which are not given to those delivered by other Cabinet Ministers of the great Republic. In the course of an article dwelling on Mr. Taft's chances, the *Chronicle* of San Francisco remarks: "A few months ago Secretary Taft would fairly blush when addressed as a probable candidate for the Presidency, not denying, of course, that if boosted into the chair he should make no vicious resistance, but depreciating all talk of such a thing as beyond his deserts both in his own opinion and that of the country. He has got over all that. While still seeking to make his candidacy as dignified and inoffensive as possible, he takes occasion to show himself to his countrymen in as many places as may be, and to adapt his subjects and his language to his environment for the time being that what he says may seem to be words fitly spoken and as apples of gold in pictures of silver." That does not obviate the necessity, however, that he should state his Far Eastern program, me clearly and distinctly, for it depends, we gather from the newspapers of the Pacific seaboard, on his policy with regard to the Orient and Orientals whether he will secure the votes of the Western States. It is not surprising in these circumstances that the arrival of Mr. Taft is awaited in Manila with a degree of impatience which is unusual in a tropical country where *dolce far niente* is generally the ruling feature.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SERGEANT Guy Blood has been appointed 2nd Lieutenant in No. 2 Company, Hongkong Volunteer Artillery, with effect from the 30th of October.

IN spite of incessant storms a moderate forecast of the rice crop of 1907 in Japan shows an increase of 7% per cent. compared with that of 1906 and of 1% per cent. compared with the average crop.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to an Ordinance for giving to a Foreign Company called the Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij certain facilities for carrying on its business in the Colony.

The Government Gazette contains the text of a Treaty of Extradition between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Panama, which was signed at Panama on the 25th of August, 1906, and the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 5th of April, 1907.

It is noticed that bills of exchange of the nature of bearer money orders drawn by the General Post Office at Singapore, Straits Settlements, upon the General Post Office, at Hongkong, and certified by the superintendent of the Money Order Branch of the said General Post Office at Singapore shall be exempt from duty when the amount does not exceed \$100.

An Order of His Majesty the King in Council is published in the Gazette giving effect to an Agreement between the United Kingdom and Sweden, signed at London on the 2nd of July, 1907, confirming as regards Sweden the Treaty of Extradition between the United Kingdom and Sweden and Norway of June, 1873, and enlarging the list of offences contained in Article II. of that Treaty.

On the strength of a report made at Shaukiwan Police Station yesterday, by Mr. W. Murray Scott, the manager of Taikoo Sugar Refinery, Cheng Ming Ju, a godown keeper, residing at 46, Queen's Road, was arrested on a charge of theft. It was alleged that the accused stole twenty-six bags of sugar, valued at \$150, the property of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, on the 28th ultimo. The accused was arraigned on the charge at the Police Court, on a charge of disorderly behaviour, and was fined \$1 each.

## Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

## Floods in France.

London, 10th October.  
Fresh torrential rains and floods have occurred in the basins of the Rhône and Loire, washing the houses away. Five people were killed by the collapse of the Hotel de Lepoulin, in the Vézéole department, and nine elsewhere.

The trains to Paris from Marseilles have been twelve hours late travelling circuitously, and the Rhône is full of wreckage.

## Trials of the Vancouver Rioters.

The trials of the rioters in Vancouver have begun.

The first resulted in a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

Later.

## The Emperor of Austria.

The Emperor Francis Joseph's cough was too bad to receive the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers yesterday as arranged, and the latter returned to Budapest.

Uneasiness is felt at the cold contracted at the manoeuvres, aggravated by the strain of recent prolonged audiences, but there is every reason to hope for a recovery.

INTERPORT SHOOTING  
MATCH.

## HONGKONG'S SCORE.

BEATS SINGAPORE BY NINE POINTS.

In warm weather with bright light and tricky wind the Hongkong Team in the Interport Shooting Match fired at 200, 300 and 600 yards' targets at King's Park Range this afternoon. Hongkong's total score is 938, thus beating Singapore by 9 points. Appended are the individual scores:—

	200	300	600	Total
Capt. Lammeri, H.K.V.C.	29	33	91	
Sergt. Lapaley	31	35	34	100
Corp. Marshall	31	27	32	90
Gr. I. C. Coles	33	31	30	93
Mr. A. Jenkins, V.R.A.	28	32	94	
Mr. J. C. Gow	32	31	27	90
Mr. J. H. Pidgeon	31	32	34	97
Mr. M. S. English, 3rd Mid.	29	31	88	
Sergt. Lawrence, R.E.	32	32	33	97
Sergt. Sayer, 3rd Mid.	30	33	33	98
	312	313	315	938

The complete record is as follows:—

	1889: Shanghai, 819; Singapore, 777; Hongkong, 774.
1890: No match	
1891: Hongkong, 867; Shanghai, 820; Singapore, 741.	
1892: Hongkong, 835; Shanghai, 810; Singapore, 752.	
1893: Hongkong, 822; Shanghai, 802; Singapore, 768.	
1894: Hongkong, 813; Singapore, 817; Shanghai, 760.	
1895: Singapore, 914; Shanghai, 903; Hongkong, 879.	
1896: Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 900; Singapore, 870.	
1897: Singapore, 934; Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 860.	
1898: Hongkong, 914; Singapore, 913; Shanghai, 873.	
1899: Hongkong, 952; Singapore, 926; Shanghai, 887.	
1900: Hongkong, 930; Singapore, 909; Shanghai, 900.	
1901: Hongkong, 901; Singapore, 884; Shanghai, 841; Penang, 721.	
1902: Shanghai, 916; Singapore, 893; Hongkong, 870; Penang, 871.	
1903: Singapore, 927; Shanghai, 915; Hongkong, 891; Penang, 750.	
1904: Singapore, 9-9; Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 908.	
1905: Hongkong, 923; Shanghai, 889; Singapore, 866.	
1906: Shanghai, 936; Singapore, 929; Hongkong, 891.	
1907: Hongkong, 938; Singapore, 920.	

The complete record is as follows:—

1889: Shanghai, 819; Singapore, 777; Hongkong, 774.

1890: No match

1891: Hongkong, 867; Shanghai, 820; Singapore, 741.

1892: Hongkong, 835; Shanghai, 810; Singapore, 752.

1893: Hongkong, 822; Shanghai, 802; Singapore, 768.

1894: Hongkong, 813; Singapore, 817; Shanghai, 760.

1895: Singapore, 914; Shanghai, 903; Hongkong, 879.

1896: Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 900; Singapore, 870.

1897: Singapore, 934; Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 860.

1898: Hongkong, 914; Singapore, 913; Shanghai, 873.

1899: Hongkong, 952; Singapore, 926; Shanghai, 887.

1900: Hongkong, 930; Singapore, 909; Shanghai, 900.

1901: Hongkong, 901; Singapore, 884; Shanghai, 841; Penang, 721.

1902: Shanghai, 916; Singapore, 893; Hongkong, 870; Penang, 871.

1903: Singapore, 927; Shanghai, 915; Hongkong, 891; Penang, 750.

1904: Singapore, 9-9; Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 908.

1905: Hongkong, 923; Shanghai, 889; Singapore, 866.

1906: Shanghai, 936; Singapore, 929; Hongkong, 891.

1907: Hongkong, 938; Singapore, 920.

The complete record is as follows:—

1889: Shanghai, 819; Singapore, 777; Hongkong, 774.

1890: No match

1891: Hongkong, 867; Shanghai, 820; Singapore, 741.

1892: Hongkong, 835; Shanghai, 810; Singapore, 752.

1893: Hongkong, 822; Shanghai, 802; Singapore, 768.

1894: Hongkong, 813; Singapore, 817; Shanghai, 760.

1895: Singapore, 914; Shanghai, 903; Hongkong, 879.

1896: Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 900; Singapore, 870.

1897: Singapore, 934; Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 860.

1898: Hongkong, 914; Singapore, 913; Shanghai, 873.

1899: Hongkong, 952; Singapore, 926; Shanghai, 887.

1900: Hongkong, 930; Singapore, 909; Shanghai, 900.

1901: Hongkong, 901; Singapore, 884; Shanghai, 841; Penang, 721.

1902: Shanghai, 916; Singapore, 893; Hongkong, 870; Penang, 871.

1903: Singapore, 927; Shanghai, 915; Hongkong, 891; Penang, 750.

1904: Singapore, 9-9; Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 908.

1905: Hongkong, 923; Shanghai, 889; Singapore, 866.

1906: Shanghai, 936; Singapore, 929; Hongkong, 891.

1907: Hongkong, 938; Singapore, 920.

The complete record is as follows:—

1889: Shanghai, 819; Singapore, 777; Hongkong, 774.

1890: No match

1891: Hongkong, 867; Shanghai, 820; Singapore, 741.

1892: Hongkong, 835; Shanghai, 810; Singapore, 752.

1893: Hongkong, 822; Shanghai, 802; Singapore, 768.

1894: Hongkong, 813; Singapore, 817; Shanghai, 760.

1895: Singapore, 914; Shanghai, 903; Hongkong, 879.

1896: Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 900; Singapore, 870.

1897: Singapore, 934; Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 860.

1898: Hongkong, 914; Singapore, 913; Shanghai, 873.

1899: Hongkong, 952; Singapore, 926; Shanghai, 887.

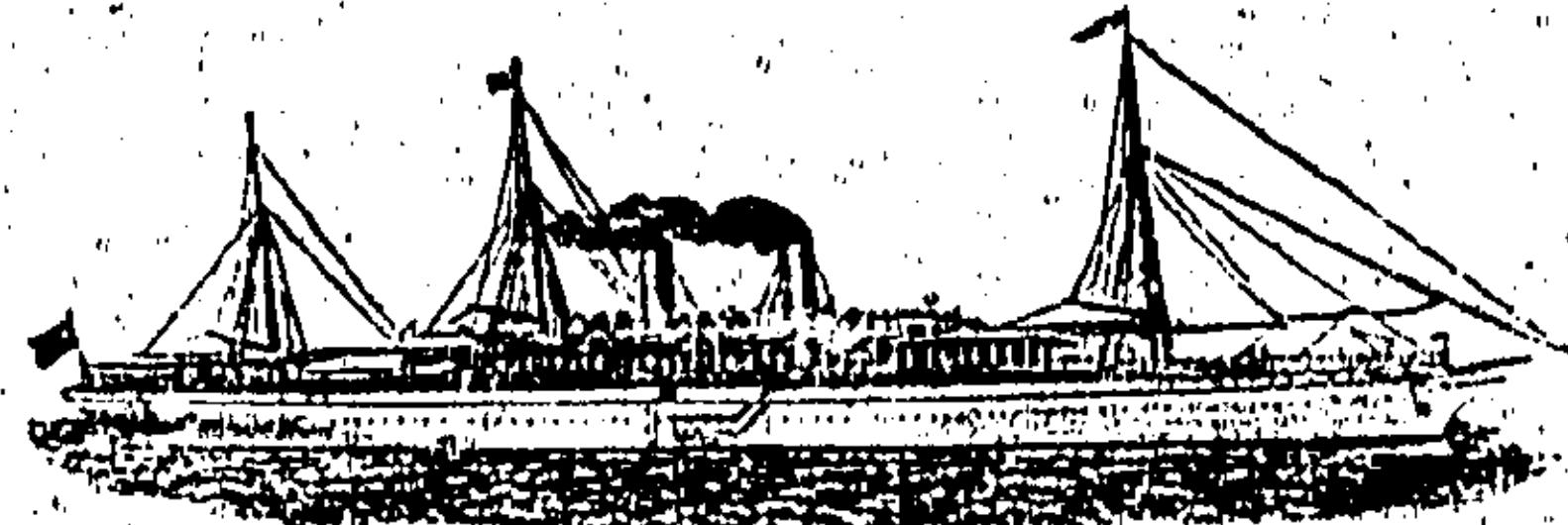
1900: Hongkong, 930; Singapore, 909; Shanghai, 900.

1901: Hongkong, 901; Singapore, 884; Shanghai, 841; Penang, 721.

1902: Shanghai, 916; Singapore, 893; Hongkong, 870; Penang, 871.



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific, the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.  
11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).  
R.M.S. Tons LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER  
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 6,000 THURSDAY, Oct. 24th Nov. 11th  
"MONTEAGLE" 6,163 WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th Nov. 30th  
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 6,000 THURSDAY, Nov. 21st Dec. 9th  
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" 6,000 THURSDAY, Dec. 19th Jan. 6th  
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 6,000 THURSDAY, Jan. 16th Feb. 3rd  
"EMPEROR" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.  
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 20 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate class ..... via St. Lawrence £40. 1/2 New York £42.

First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Hongkong, 26th September, 1907. Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On  
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE FOODSANG\* MONDAY, 14th Oct., 4 P.M.  
& MOI WOSANG MONDAY, 14th Oct., 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI FUUSANGI WEDNESDAY, 16th Oct., daylight.  
SHANGHAI CHIYOSANGI THURSDAY, 17th Oct., 4 P.M.  
MANILA YUENSANG\* FRIDAY, 18th Oct., 4 P.M.  
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUWSANG\* SATURDAY, 19th Oct., Noon.  
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUWSANG\* THURSDAY, 25th Oct., Noon.  
MANILA LOONGSANG\* FRIDAY, 26th Oct., 4 P.M.REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.  
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class Single. Return.  
Penang 85 130  
Calcutta 105 250

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

General Manager.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI CHANGCHOW 14th Oct., 4 P.M.  
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG SINGAN 15th " daylight.  
SHANGHAI DIRECT YOCHOW 15th " 4 P.M.  
MANILA TEAN 15th " "  
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN KUEIHOW 18th " "  
SWATOW & SHANGHAI KUIKANG 18th " "  
OEBU and ILOIO KAIFONG 19th Noon.  
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG KWEIYANG 19th " 4 P.M.  
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES TAIYUAN 26th " "  
SWATOW & SHANGHAI SHAOSHING 29th " "  
KOBÉ TSINAN 25th Nov., 4 P.M.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

HONKONG—MANILA.

Higher, Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.Steamship Tons Captain For Sailing Dates.  
ZAFIRO 2,540 Fraser MANILA SATURDAY, 19th Oct., 1907.  
RUBI 2,540 Almond " SATURDAY, 26th Oct., 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOME'S &amp; CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1907.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship To sail

"OCEAN MONARCH" ..... On the 2nd November, 1907.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S &amp; CO.,

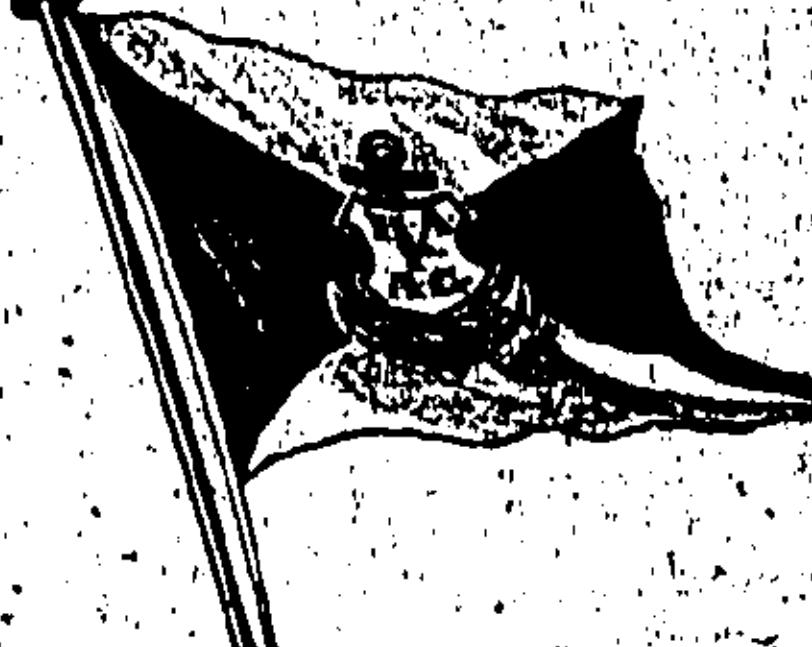
General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1907.

(6)

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA—HABSBURG—HOHENSTAUFEN—SILESIA—SCANDIA

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY  
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.  
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## Outward.

SILESIA ..... 2nd Nov.  
SCANDIA ..... 2nd Dec.  
Hongkong, 10th October, 1907.

## Homeward.

HOHENSTAUFEN ..... 30th Oct.  
SILESIA ..... 1st Dec.  
SCANDIA ..... 8th Jan., 1908.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
Connecting at Tacoma with  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,  
VIA  
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.Steamer Tons Captain Sailing.  
Kumeru 6,232 D. Baird 25th Oct.  
Shawmut 9,666 E. V. Roberts 6th Nov.

\* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,  
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC  
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

\* This steamer has excellent Saloon Accommodation for First-class Passengers at moderate rates.

For Freight and further information, apply to

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
TO NEW YORK.VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,  
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. " "

\* This steamer has excellent Saloon Accommodation for First-class Passengers at moderate rates.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

[64]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ... Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" ... Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout by Electricity, Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.

Meals \$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.

and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

[64]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

(Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland

and taking through Cargo to Adelaide,

New Zealand, Tasmania, &amp;c.)

[64]

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"

Captain Helms will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &amp;c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1907.

[64]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,

LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of

COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.

Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

daily, Sunday excepted, to receive &amp; deliver

Perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,

Manager.

[64]

AND

A CLEARANCE SALE, GREATLY  
REDUCED PRICES

will be held to the END OF THIS MONTH.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907.

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]

[64]



## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
<b>BANKS.</b>							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 } \$11,750,000 \$30,000,000	\$1,797,167	{ \$1.15/- for 1-year ending 30.6.07 @ ex } 2/2 3/16 = \$16.04	5 % \$642½
"Do. (new) .....	40,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$12,735 } \$300,000	\$71,203	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$640 now issue London \$77.10/-
<b>National Bank of China, Limited .....</b>	99,925	£7	£6	{ \$1,675,000 } \$200,000 \$110,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	... \$51
<b>Marine Insurances.</b>							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	6,000	\$250	\$150	{ \$1,100,000 } \$10,100,000	\$18,520	Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex } 2/10 11/16 per tael	7 % \$270
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$3,000,000 } \$70,000	\$1,460.40	Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and } Interim of \$30 for 1906	6 % \$165
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	2,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$125,137.15 } \$17,628	\$461,467	\$1 for year ending 31.12.05	5 1/2 % \$760
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$130,287 } \$15,527	\$62.980	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1905	7 % \$80
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 } \$320,449	\$40 for 1905	9 1/2 % \$90	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,256,483 } \$7,000	\$435,436	\$40 for 1905	13 1/2 % \$90
<b>Shipping.</b>							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....	30,000	£25	£25	{ \$64,638 } \$66,988	Nil.	\$1 for 1906 .....	6 1/2 % \$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	£50	£50	{ \$50,000 } \$80,089	\$27,101	\$4 for year ending 30.6.07 .....	10 1/2 % \$37½
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	6,000	£15	£15	{ \$6,000 } \$270,000	\$43,694	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07 .....	7 1/2 % \$27½
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) .....	6,000	£5	£5	{ \$270,000 } \$270,000	\$1/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2 4/- \$2.74 per share ..	3 1/2 % \$24 1/2 sellers	
"Do. (Deferred) .....	6,000	£5	£5	{ \$270,000 } \$270,000	\$1/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2 4/- \$2.74 per share ..	3 1/2 % \$24 1/2 sellers	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,54,372 } \$4,000,000	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 1/4 for account 1907 .....	12 % Tls. 45 sales
"Do. (Preference) .....	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,871 } \$65,000	172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8. for a/c 1907 .....	11 1/2 % Tls. 45 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited .....	10,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	{ \$32,957 } \$1.00	\$137	\$1/- for year ending 30.4.1907 .....	4 1/2 % \$10 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	{ \$1.00 } \$50,50	\$137	\$1/- for year ending 30.4.1907 .....	5 1/2 % \$10 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,10,000 } \$18,730	\$18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906 .....	12 1/2 % Tls. 48 buyers
<b>Refineries.</b>							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	£100	£100	{ \$450,000 } none	\$19,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	8 1/2 % \$98
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,10,000 } \$115,893	\$115,893	\$3 for 1907 .....	... \$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,10,000 } \$115,893	\$115,893	Tls. 4 (8 1/2 %) for year ending 31.8.06 .....	4 1/2 % Tls. 87 1/2 buyers
<b>Mining.</b>							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$110,000 } \$26,011	\$12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07 .....	4 % Tls. 15 1/2 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited .....	150,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,10,000 } \$26,011	\$12,358	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents .....	... \$91 buyers
<b>Docks, Wharves &amp; Godowns.</b>							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	£25	£25	{ \$1,10,000 } \$16,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	10 1/2 % \$17
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....	10,000	£50	£50	{ \$1,10,000 } \$13,047	\$13,047	Interim of 1/- for six months ending June 30th 1907 .....	6 % \$17 1/2
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	60,000	£50	£50	{ \$1,10,000 } \$491,580	\$491,580	2/- for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907 .....	8 % \$100 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....	5,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,10,000 } \$10,459	\$10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907 .....	4 % Tls. 75
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited .....	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,10,000 } \$18,237	\$18,237	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907 .....	8 1/2 % Tls. 210 sellers
<b>Land, Hotels &amp; Buildings.</b>							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,10,000 } \$15,000	\$15,000	Tls. 6 for 1 1/4 months ending 28.2.07 .....	6 % Tls. 205
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) .....	10,000	£25	£25	{ \$1,10,000 } \$15,000	\$15,000	\$2 for year ending 30.6.07 .....	9 1/2 % \$23 sellers
Central Stores, Limited .....	50,123	£15	£15	{ \$1,10,000 } \$15,000	\$15,000	\$1.80 for 1906 .....	13 % \$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	£50	£50	{ \$1,10,000 } \$10,925	\$10,925	14 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07 .....	10 % \$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	50,000	£100	£100	{ \$1,10,000 } \$56,218	\$56,218	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07 .....	7 1/2 % \$66
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited .....	150,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,10,000 } \$11,567	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906 .....	7 1/2 % \$103
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	£50	£50	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,089	\$1,089	\$2 for 1906 .....	7 % \$36
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,6978	\$1,6978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907 .....	7 1/2 % Tls. 101 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	£50	£50	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,6978	\$1,6978	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th .....	8 1/2 % \$48
<b>Cotton Mills.</b>							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,10,000 } \$15,000	\$15,000	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906 .....	16 1/2 % Tls. 60 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Limited .....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,10,000 } \$15,000	\$15,000	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07 .....	4 1/2 % Tls. 53
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ \$1,10,000 } \$15,000	\$15,000	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 1/2 %) .....	11 1/2 % Tls. 90
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. ....	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,10,000 } \$15,000	\$15,000	Tls. 8 for 1906 .....	8 1/2 % Tls. 287 1/2 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ \$1,10,000 } \$15,000	\$15,000	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	17 1/2 %
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,638	\$1,638	1/3 per share for 1906 .....	9 % \$61
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited .....	1,200	£10	£10	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,638	\$1,638	25 for 1905 .....	... \$20 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	9,000	£12	£12	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,638	\$1,638	25 for 1904 .....	... \$20
China Flour Mill Co., Limited .....	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,638	\$1,638	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 .....	... Tls. 55 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	50,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,638	\$1,638	60 cents for year ended 18.2.06 .....	16 1/2 % \$16 & buyers
"Do. Do. special shares .....	50,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,638	\$1,638	80 cents for 1906 .....	9 1/2 % \$18
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....	100,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,638	\$1,638	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906 .....	74 1/2 %
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	25,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,638	\$1,638	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907 .....	9 % \$114 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	400,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,638	\$1,638	\$1 for year ending 28.2.07 .....	11 1/2 % \$70 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited .....	21,000	£20	£20	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,638	\$1,638	1 1/2 per share for year ending 28.2.07 .....	7 % \$143 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	60,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,638	\$1,638	11 per share for year ending 28.2.07 .....	7 % \$240
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	£25	£25	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,638	\$1,638	Interim of \$4 for 1-year ending June 30th 1907 .....	9 1/2 % \$45 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,10,000 } \$1,638	\$1,638	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907 .....	8 % \$112
Maatschappij tot Mijl, Bosch en Landbouwexp. plattelate in Langkawi, Limited .....	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ \$1,10,000 }<			